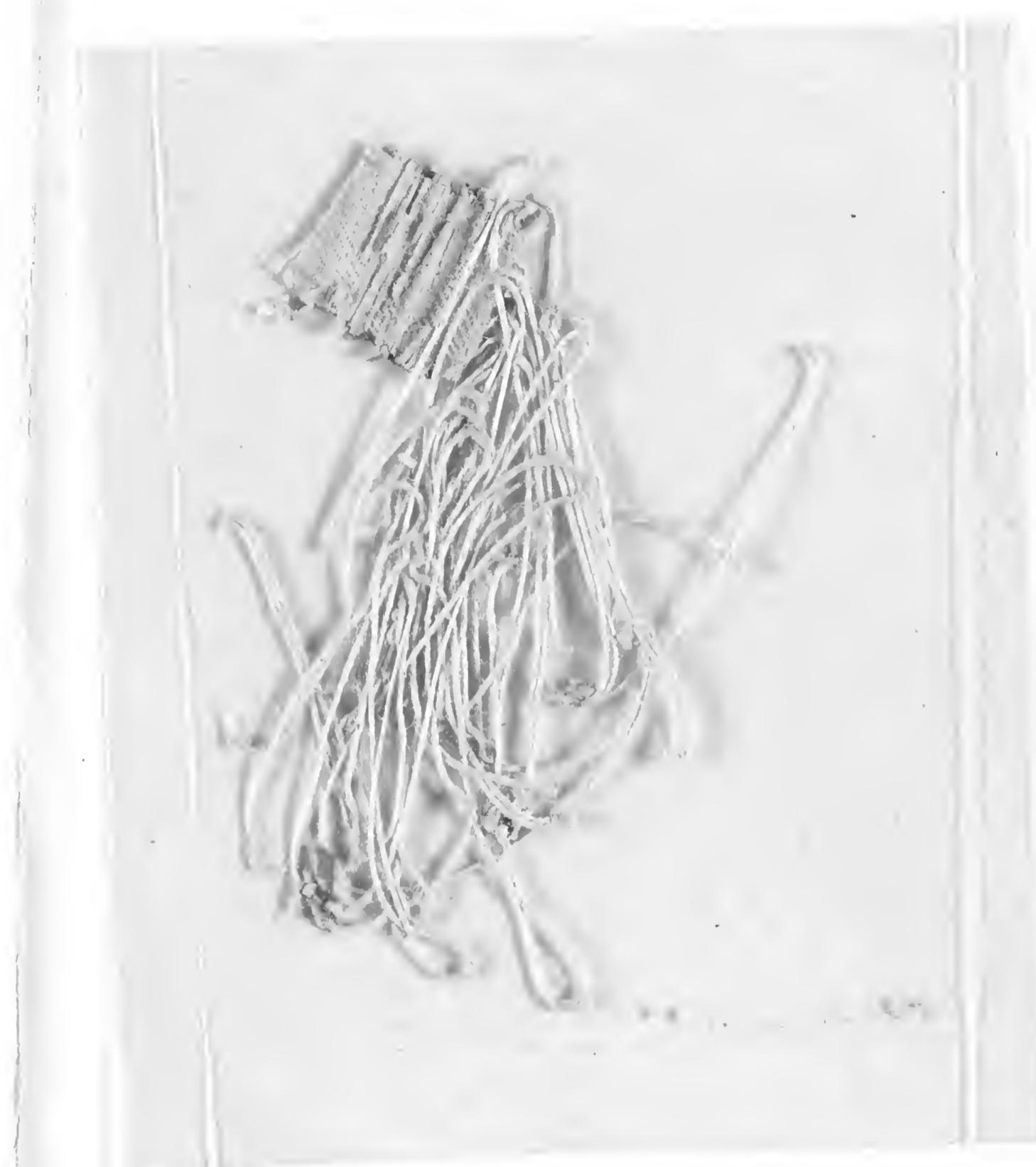


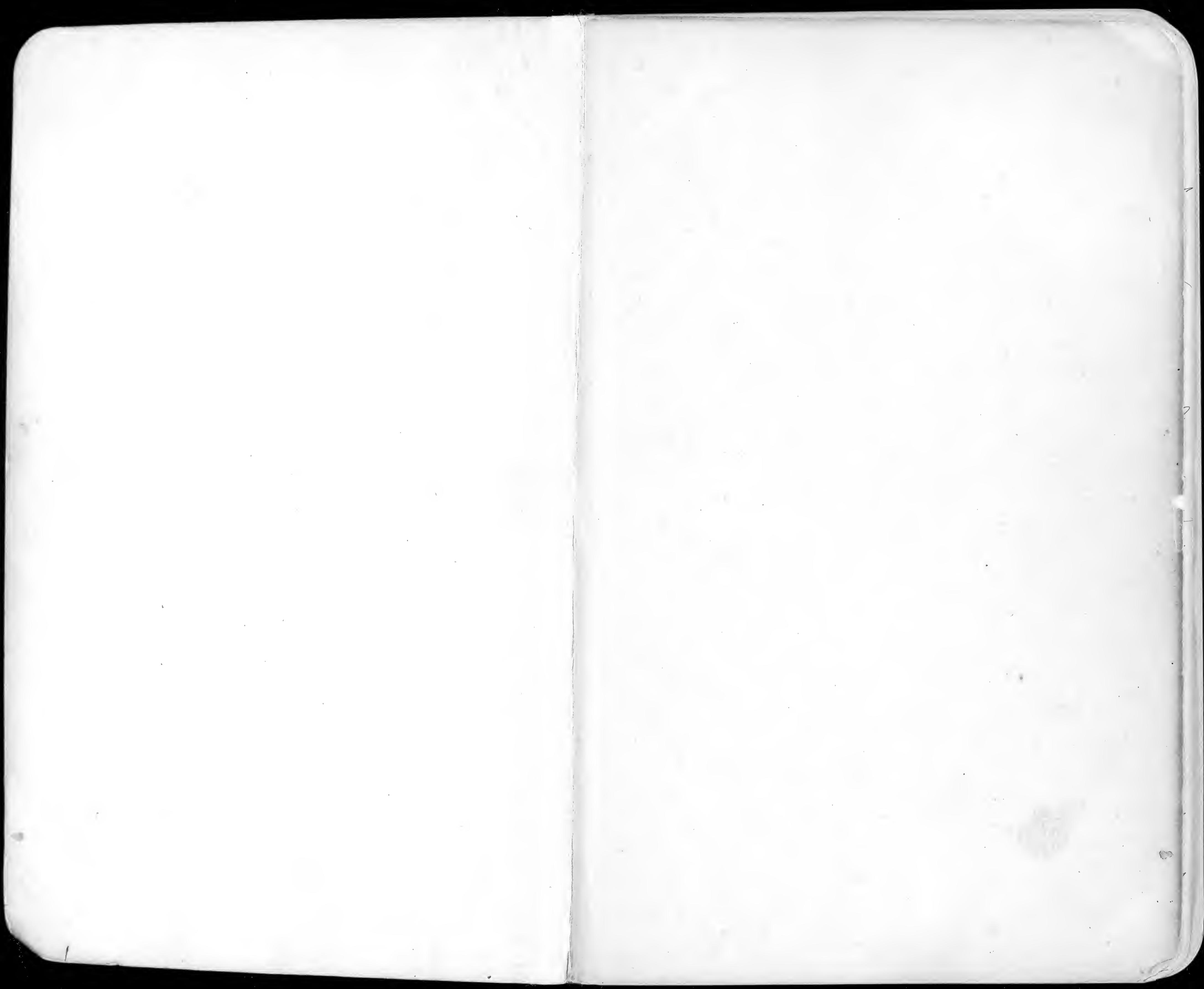
Journal

E. A. Preble

1903







Edmonton May 11

Left Edmonton about 7:30
and came out about 5 miles
to Ed Dean's place.

May 12 Left Dean's place
about 9. am. and came to
Sturgeon River where we
camped. and made up
specimens. First part of day
travel mainly between cultivated
fields willows and poplars
the only common trees. a few
spruces in the valley of the
Sturgeon. of other trees poplars
(both species) and willows
predominate.

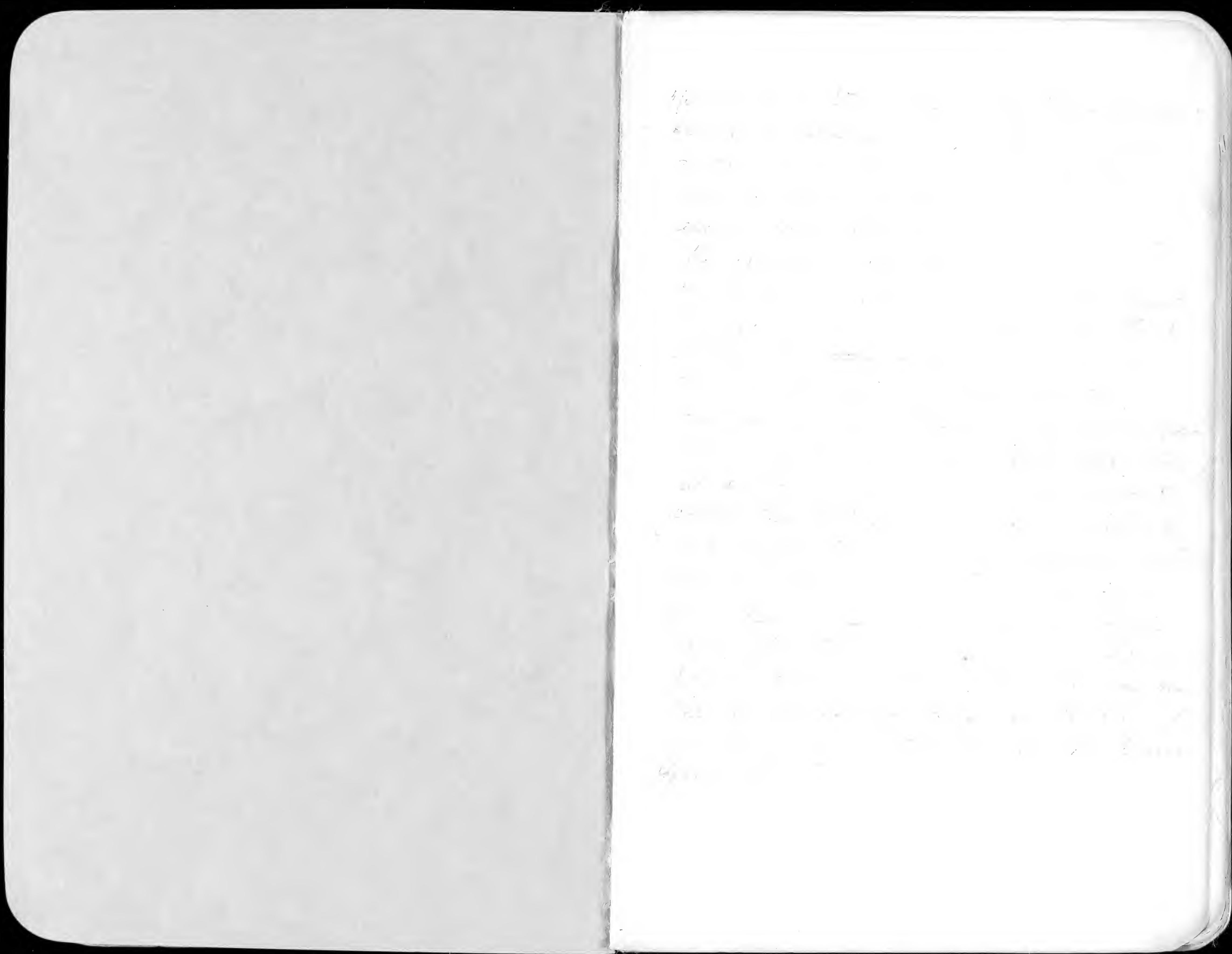
May 13. Left our camp near the
Sturgeon and followed the road
leading up the Sturgeon valley. to
Lily Lake, 9 miles from the Sturgeon.

This lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and less
than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide and
occupies a broad shallow valley. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
of its length was covered with ice.
near here we first saw Balsam fir.
After leaving here we passed over a
series of low ridges the depressions
on either side being occupied by spruce.

20752
Box 11, Folder 5
Friday Aug 18 1928

swamps, we passed Hermeline ~~and~~
Deep Creek and then passed through
an extensive tract of pines and
then through a "prairie" of Egg's
10 miles north of Edenton
at the edge of a tract of pines.

Sandy



May 8. Left early and boated down the river to ^{Pelican} village before the sun was up. The wind was strong and the current rapid so we made but 20 miles and camped down the left bank.

May 9. Left as early as possible and continued to down the river. The wind was strong and impeded us so we could not make but 10 miles in four hours. Caught a large fish at night and camped about four miles below a branch of the river about 10 miles above the town.

May 10. Left early and boated down the river to ^{Pelican} village before the sun was up. The wind was strong so we made but 20 miles and camped on the left bank.

May 11. It commenced to rain before we left camp so we took the right bank of the river having to drag a small portion of our horses & light baggage. For we had to walk through mud, sand, and water & at noon stopped on the right bank for dinner. It was raining so heavily that we were obliged to stop a number of hours until sunset in the afternoon when we continued on down the river. It had not travelled very far when we in the canoe on a rock in

continuing to move to the right
and so along the S. Encamp. At noon
of the 19th we encamped after
crossing the river and camped
out for the night.

Wednesday

We awoke to find that
it had snowed very all night.
We were glad to find we
had off and after dinner
we took out our extra
and the traps and set
them in our attempt
to get a bit of venison
but which we did not
succeed in getting.
After a night of snow
we had to go right
up the river to the right
and so the traps that
we had been with about 8 miles
of the river, which we
crossed earlier this morn had been
and continuing on to about
some Rapid that looks
like we found Baptiste

Baptiste
Forcier a stage with M. and
Irene who keep a small
store on the Island, where we
decided

Thursday May 21

Made arrangements to have Baptiste
Forcier take a porteur of our bags
over to Smith Landing so that we
can travel in our canoe without
so much difficulty, and also to
help us through the rapids.
We repacked some of our baggage
accordingly and dressed out some
of our effects which had become
~~wet~~ from the constant snow.

At 10 A.M. started. Iaq near our
tent and a number of other
birds were noted. Two Evening
Grosbeaks were seen and one shot.
The day proved very unfavorable
for work of any kind, snow
squalls and showers, ~~succeeding~~
occurring in rapid succession.

Friday May 22

It snowed and haled some
during the night but the day prove
d fair and we were enabled
to dry our tents and other things
which had become soaked by the
constant stormy weather. We
made up some traps. expect to start tomorrow

Saturday May 23.

Remained on the Island. Did some collecting and packed our outfit part of which we are to ship direct to Smith Landing and perhaps further and a part taken with us in our canoe as soon as we get past the rapids. Remained on camp toward evening to the lower end of the Island as Baptiste thought we would cross to the main shore below the Island. We did not cross however but camped at the lower end near the workhouse.

Sunday May 24. Today being Sunday nothing was done toward getting away. We remained on the Island therefore and took a few photos and collected some insects. We were very soon to suppose we will get away early tomorrow as the boats are lying ready to load. The day has been fine with only one slight shower.

Monday May 25. We left the Island shortly after noon and as soon as the boats had successively run the Little Grand Rapid we started off. The banks back from the river remain high as

at Grand Rapid and are well wooded except where burnt by considerate signs banks of the Grand Rapid Sandstone being exposed at intervals. We camped just before dark on the left bank a short distance above Little Buffalo River.

Tuesday May 26. Pushed off about 6 a.m. and continued on down the river passing in a few minutes Little Buffalo River on the left, where there is a large field of gas. Banks very high, showing exposures of G.R. Sandstone, the several terraces well wooded. Considerable quantities of ice still remain on the banks in places, and some banks of snow are in the ravines on the slopes of the valley. The catkins of the balsam poplars are out, and the aspens and birches show traces of tiny green leaves.

On the day we successively and successfully ran the Brule, Bois, Meade, Long, Crooked & Stony Rapids experiencing no delay except at the Long Rapid, where some of the steersmen changed boats. The Crooked and Stony Rapids were run shortly

before a wh, and we then descended
in the left bank about a mile
above Little Cascade Rapid. The
air, especially in the afternoon
was warm, and regulation made
great progress. The aspen leaves
especially shivered much more
heavily at night than at noon.
Hazel (*Corylus*) was noted just
below Long Rapid, also (*Achis*)

Wednesday, May 27.

We pushed off about 6:30
and crossing the ^{over the Little Cascade Rapid, and} river, to the
right bank, to remain while the guides went to
examine the ^{Big} Cascade Rapid which the low
state of the water rendered serious. It
commenced to rain about the middle of
the forenoon and continued for several
hours. in the meantime the guide has
revised that the rapids could be run
only with half loads. We therefore crossed
to the up bank and hauled up at some dis-
tance above the Rapid and unloading the
half the cargo from the boats ran two of them
with the half loads successfully. The
two we encamped at the point where the
boats unloaded. The men valvored

into the empty boats for a fresh load
just before night. In the early evening
shot an adret & Flying Squirrel near our
tent. Very few birds were noted today
Thursday. May 28. In the morning the men set to work
to finish transporting the goods past the
rapids but on account of the distance
this consumed nearly the whole day
so that it was about 6 P.M. before
the boats left the Big Cascade, we
then floated on down the river
and reached Fort McMurray about 9. we
did not land but tied up for about
an hour a short distance above the
"forks" where the men were paid off
and provisioned for the return trip
to Grant Rapids, Baptiste Fourcier with
two Chippewyan boys intending to take the scows
to Fort Chippewyan. The men in returning
to Grant Rapid follow a trail through the
Muskey at some distance back from the river
thus shortening the distance though the
trail is very bad.

As soon as the settlement with the
men was over we set off down the
river, intending to float all night
as the night was clear and still.

Wednesday May 29 We floated all night
and passed the post at Fort Red River
30 miles ^{below Fort McMurray} about 7 A.M. The banks continued quite
high all day. at about 2 o'clock we passed
the site of Pierre au Calumet. one of the
earliest posts to be established on this
river or in the region. I examined the
site and found the cellars and remains of one
or two chimneys still marking the spot. among
the banks of the cars in cellars were two
burrows of Arctomys. Many birds some not
being noted before were seen today and are
elsewhere noted. The day was mostly fine
but a shower with some wind came
up in the afternoon so that we were nearly
on the point of tying up one over too occa-
sions. but it cleared and we kept on
into the night

Thursday May 30. We floated all night
and passed Poplar point, 80 miles below Fort
McMurray, about 5 A.M. and Point Bould where
there are some cabins and where C. Fraser, as
the H.B.C. Co. maintain trading posts for a part of
the winter, about 8 o'clock at this point
the banks ~~was~~ ^{is} high quite high but
the banks are lower in very much
lower and shortly after this place

is passed they become quite still lower
being only 8 or 10 feet above the present
stage of the water. stretches of white
spruce alternate with groves of
balsam poplars with two species
seen together. The undergrowth is
of alder, various willows ~~conifer~~ etc
Shortly after noon we passed a long
bank on the right. here the bank was
of gravel and upward of 30 feet in height
Beyond here the banks again became
lower. a mile or two below this stretch
we were obliged to tie up to the
bank. the wind being so strong
that we could not round the ~~bank~~
sharp bends with the heavy scows.
In the poplar woods near where
we tied up. we found a family
of quarter grown foxes and collected
one. also took a snap of one of
them among the willows. The willows
and poplars are today showing their
leaves quite conspicuously. The day has
been quite warm and small birds
are common. at night the wind
is still blowing and we shall
probably remain where we are.

Sunday May 31 to 20 miles from mouth of River
We started up about 3 am and floated
until about noon but did not make
very good headway on account of the
wind and were finally obliged to
tie up with bank. It showered quite
heavily and we remained all night.
The banks are heavily wooded with willow
alder, balsam poplar. Few spruces are
seen below the vicinity of the "old fort"
and none were seen today. A great many
goldeneyes were seen today. On one occasion
7 pairs were seen prospecting about a
nesting site in a poplar stub.

Monday June 1. Pushed off early but did
not make much headway on account of
wind and were obliged to tie up
Banks twice before noon. about 10 miles
above the mouth of the river. Small
flocks of Ross. Snow geese were seen and
one was shot. also some ruffed grouse.
late in the afternoon the small steamer
belonging to the Catholic Mission at Fort Chip.
pewyan came to meet the scows. but the
wind continued to blow so hard that we
could not start.

Tuesday June 2 As the morning was
fine we started early and soon reached
the lake. When we started across the lake
was nearly calm but after shortly after
sunrise the wind freshened and the
little steamer with the few heavy scows
had plenty to do. The wind increased and
the scows soon in danger of swamping, but
we finally reached the shelter of the islands
near the fort and passing Chippewyan
tied up in the shelter of ~~an~~ an Island near
the outlet of the lake. I put in the after
noon skinning grouse and the geese shot
yesterday, as I was afraid that I would
not get another specimen, though the
one shot was considerably soiled.

Wednesday June 3. Remained all day at
the Island. As we could not tell when
we were likely to start, could not
collect much. made a trip to the Fort
and there met some old acquaintance.
Heard bears trilling in a swamp near
the Catholic Mission. Took a number of photos.

Thursday June 4. The wind blew hard
all day and we were unable to start
collected some plants and I +
in several hours looking up birds

on the island and in the early morning saw probably 200 Ross snow-geese flying by, heading the lake in a N.E. direction.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi in flower and Amlanchier also. L. uss of Ribes, and Viburnum and Artemesia less than half out.

Friday June 5. We left the island near Chippewyan about midnight and entering the channel leading to Roche River proceeded a few miles until we reached the small lake. Then the wind from the west was so strong that we were driven against a mud bar and effectively stopped. We found that the place was the one where we were similarly detained 2 years before and which we left June 5. In the morning we paddled to an adjoining island and from it were able to walk on the dried mud bar to the island where our camp was formerly situated. The place was but little changed and several pairs of birds were observed frequently the same spots where we had observed

them before. A Fox den also was still tenanted and I caught a glimpse of the mother, a red one, as she scolded off into the forest on our approach. The marsh was now nearly dry, and consequently fewer birds were seen there.

Arctostaphylos was in flower, also Viburnum, Amlanchier, Ribes and several other species were collected by the party. A few birds were shot.

Shortly before 8 AM. the wind fell considerably and the party started across the lake at this point about a mile and a half wide.

Saturday June 6. We crossed the lake and proceeded a short distance down Roche River when we were stopped by wind and remained until morning. Several attempts were made to proceed but the wind prevented the heavy boats from moving. We went in our canoe a short distance down the river and made a short portage into a marshy pond on the left side of the main channel

where we saw several species of ducks and collected a few specimens. Found a nest of Am. Goldeneye about 15 feet up in a poplar stub, 10 eggs, fresh, which we collected. During the day the sevens got as far as our camp but the wind prevented them from moving farther, so we made camp here. Poplars are ^{completely} out. Strawberries are blooming profusely as well as many other species.

Tuesday June 9. The wind prevented moving so we remained about camp all day, in the course of which the current on account of the rising of Peace River changed its direction which added to the difficulties of navigation.

Monday June 8. Made an excursion to an extensive marsh lying to the eastward of the river. Here many ducks were breeding and a few were secured. A nest of Pintail with 10 eggs was found. It was in down and green and was

placed on the ground among young marsh grass a short distance from water, on dry ground. In the afternoon we made up our birds.

Tuesday June 9. additional help having been secured. To enable the sevens to reach Peace River we left in the morning and by means of sail, oars, and tracking reached Peace River early in the evening.

Wednesday June 10. I floated all night and in the morning had proceeded about nearly half-way from the mouth of the River to Smith Landing. We paddled along the forenoon in our canoe, but in the afternoon, the wind being strong and fair. The sails were put up and we embarked on the sevens to prevent them leaving us. The wind enabled us to sail to Smith Landing without further delay and we arrived there shortly after 4 o'clock.

Made arrangements to cross the

portage as soon as possible probably on Friday and went into camp near the Landing.

Thursday June 11. The day proved cold and rainy. we remained in camp and collected a few birds and plants. Rubus arcticus was in flower and was here first noticed but grows further up the river. Mosquitoes are now getting very troublesome. I expect to start go across to Fort Smith tomorrow.

Friday June 12 loaded our outfit on the wagon provided for us and started to cross to Fort Smith. The team however proved unmanageable, and after everyone at the post had tried to get them started they gave up the attempt and we were left about a quarter of a mile out. To wait the arrival of another pair of horses from Fort Smith. It was then noon and we put in the afternoon as best we could

expecting to get started across before night, but no team appeared and we were forced to encamp. Found a nest of Aleutia in a spruce stub about 4 feet from ground, about 8 eggs. Took some insects and plants saw three Killdeer plumbea in the clearing at the Landing.

Saturday June 13. after the usual delay in starting we left about noon and reached Fort Smith about 8 P.M. For the first 8 miles the Portage road is over a slightly rolling country mostly low. The forest is of balsam and white spruce with a mixture of poplars of both species, and the usual under growth of alder, Cornus, Viburnum, Ligustrum, Rubus, Salix, Betula etc. Then the road strikes the sandy ridges which it follows for the remainder of the way to Fort Smith. Here the Balsam pine is the principal tree though white

I saw species from the principal
covering of some of the ridges
to the left of the latter portion
of the trail in a series of
ponds bounded by marshes.
Tomorrow being Sunday and there
being many things to attend to
before leaving here I will
camp here tomorrow
and make ready to start down
the river Monday morning.

Sunday June 14.

Remained at Fort Smith. Looked
some insects & plants and fixed
up things generally. Interviewed
Mr. Brabant in regard to mammals.
Many foxes taken last winter.
Three skunks killed near. Among
the skulls collected for the Dept he
has Ursus, Mustela pennanti &
americana, Mink, weasel, Lynx
Gulo Vulpes (red). Wood caribou
unusually common last winter.
In evenings just now Rev. Mr. Weston
killed a cinnamon bear on Buffalo
Isle. They occasionally kill this
from in the vicinity of Fort Mc.

Lone on G & S Lake were buffaloes
are reported to be holding their
own. few or none being killed
except by wolves. No white
foxes taken last winter near
this post. Lynx quite common
Wesdaw June 15 left Fort Smith about 8 a.m. &
proceeded down the river. Rained a
little at first but soon stopped
and continued down the river.
The day passed quiet and we had
until about 5 P.M. when we had come about
45 miles and camped on the left
bank took a few specimens & photo-

Sunday June 16 Traveled down the
main river, saw my long stretches
of cut bank mostly on the left
side. River very much divided by islands
for most part saw many Arctic Terns
& short bellied gulls camped on right
bank. First Rose bloom seen at
night camp made about 6 miles

Monday June 17 Left camp about 7 o'clock followed
down the river. The river was low & a
no man's land of drifts. We camped
on the right bank in a low-lying
place a short distance above 6
miles. Weather

Tuesday June 18. Left camp
8:30 a.m. took the charge of the
right made long detour after
passing this the wind became so
strong lost our canoe bottom
broke. We took the right side
of the river and by hard
work reached a point a short
distance above the Conneaut
Island where we made
to run our canoe into a
small inlet where there was a
small harbor. Here we camped
the banks at this point are quite high &
the woods are composed of the same

woods as usual. White spruces occupy the lower parts of the bank if it is not of recent alluvial formation in which case the woods are of willow, cedar, or balsam poplar or a mixture of all. On the high sandy banks there is usually a thick growth of black spruce with a little birch and aspen.

Tuesday June 11 We left our camp at 7 o'clock and paddled on down the river keeping close to the right bank for some distance until past several large islands and then crossing to the left bank some large tracts of white spruce were passed during the forenoon and many low sandy islands during the P.M. The spruce gradually began to be less frequent and the banks lower until about 5 in the afternoon when we had reached a point about 4 or 5 miles above the lakes. Kurr entered a narrow ^{winding} channel making off to the left when we followed. & in the time passing along this channel 4 or 5 miles long we crossed over 30 rapids

on the banks and crossed some. Emerging from this we crossed the small bay lying inside the islands and taking the channel between Mission Island and the shore reached Fort Resolution about 9 in the evening. The men we came by Mr J. C. Faudet ^{HTB} the officer in charge and encamped on the flat in front of the Fort. The ice has been out of this part of the lake only about 3 days to the west and both much ice is still visible. The water of the lake at this place is much clearer than usual.

Saturday June 10. Remained in camp at Fort Resolution and worked on the specimens which had accumulated. and also took a few small birds including ~~an old~~ Spizella pallida which I shot in the bushy clearing back of the fort. Saw several Caspian Terns about the lake we are awaiting the arrival of the mission steamer from Fort Smith on which Cary and my brother will go to Fort Providence thus avoiding the slow and risky journey along shore.

Sunday June 21. A line of traps set in the best places about the house yielded no specimens, so we did no collecting of that kind. Took a number of plants however and preserved them.

Monday June 22. Put in our time on birds and took a number of durable specimens though the day was cold with some rain. Found a nest of Swamp Sparrow with young a few days old. Observed a sora rail about the edge of a marsh. He walked leisurely about, frequently jetting his tail which was carried slightly erected. When he emitted his two syllabled crying note, he extended his head forward and the body being held nearly horizontally and gave the note several times in succession, slightly nodding. In the same marsh observed a pair of solitary sandpipers, and a snipe. A pair of Caspian Terns were seen flying over the neck of land. Dandelions are just coming into full flower.

Tuesday June 23. Took a number of birds and made them up. Saw Chamaea alpina in a marsh near the post.

Wednesday June 24. Spent most of the day making preparations for my trip. The day was windy and unfair weather for collecting. The "Wrigley" arrived late in the evening from the Mackenzie and left in an hour or two for Fort Smith.

Thursday June 25. The day was extremely windy and considerable rain fell. During the forenoon a remarkable movement of Tennessee warblers was observed they came from the north and Northwest and crossed the point of land in front of the post ⁱⁿ ^{loose} 8' 10 or 12, flying to the southward across the Bay or skirting the shore in the teeth of a very strong southeast wind. Upwards of 300 were seen during the 2 or 3 hours that I observed this flight. Two, a male and female were shot. The ovaries of the female showed eggs only slightly developed. On reaching the shore where they were exposed to the full force of the wind the birds frequently alighted for a few seconds on low bushes but started on again at the slightest alarm.

Friday June 26. Put in the day as best we could doing a little collecting and busyng ourselves with our outfit. Had a talk with Mr C.P. Sandel now in charge of Fort Good Hope where he has been for many years. He told me many reminiscences of Kennicott with whom he spent a winter at Peel River. He says that on one occasion, happening to pass by some of Kennicott's old traps, he found several sprung and reset them. On mentioning the occurrence to K. on his return to the house, Kennicott exclaimed "Now I shall have to go and spring and reset them for I promised the Company that I would accept no help about trapping from any of the N.B. Officers, but would take only specimens caught entirely by myself." As he could not tell which traps had been reset, he had to spring the entire line and reset them. On another occasion, when when he visited

his traps and found a silver fox, whereupon he declared he was entirely free.

Mr Sandel says that he raises good crops of potatoes, lettuce, & turnips. harvesting last fall nearly 100 bushels of potatoes. The bear trap hunting is taken in the Mackenzie as far as Wood Hope and Whistler both north & south of the mouth of the Bear River.

June 27. Alfred & Cary left in the early morning for Fort Providence on the Hudson Steamer and I was left alone. As the steamer failed to bring our outfit from Fort Smith. I had to give the boys all the collecting material we had on hand and take more from the stuff yet to come.

July 17. ~~X~~ ~~V~~ ~~V~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~+~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~

The Wrigley failed to bring my stuff and on his arrival I sent two Indians to Fort Smith to get it. Having nothing to work with and one day being much like another I have not in the heart to keep up my journal.

Having now gathered my collection outfit and engaged a man to help me to Fort Rae. I left Ft Resolution about 3. P.M. accompanied by James Mc Kinlay formerly of the H.B.C. who was to go with me on my trip. Having favorable weather we pushed on well into the night and reached Stone Island where we camped.

Saturday July 18 We awoke to find the wind against us, so that we were unable to start on the long trudge to the first Island. The only bird on the island ~~appeared~~ was Gambel's sparrow. Roses were in full bloom and in addition the following flowers were met. Castilleja, Stellaria, Amelanchier, Rubus (1/2 feet high) and several yellow flowers which I do not know but which I have taken at Ft Resolution. Toward noon the wind veered around a little and we rigged up a square sail, intending to follow the shore coastward and take the other canoe route which has shorter trudges but the wind forced the boat so strong as we were obliged to land at the trading house just east of

the Island, on the main shore. These houses are on or near the site of the first trading post built on T. S. Lake, by the Northwest Co. in 1785. Here in a shallow bay we had shelter from the waves. In the woods nearby I saw Cornus canadensis, Empetrum nigrum, Lidum palustre, Castilleja, white spruce, Tamarack, Populus balsamifera, Betula papyrifera, Alnus, etc.

About 4 P.M. the wind abated sufficiently to allow us to sail and we proceeded eastward, soon having to take to the paddles. We reached the ^{slightly marshy with bog beary etc.} Point of Rocks about 8 P.M. and as there was only a slight head wind started for the nearest islands which we reached before eleven. They were of rock like the other islands of this part of the lake and were clothed, whenever there was soil with a strayed growth of birch white spruce, willow Balsamifera with Empetrum, Vaccinium, Vitis idaea, Lidum (narrow leaved). Rosa, Stellaria Myrsin Gaultheria Juniperus nana, Polygonum, Dryopteris, etc. Thlaspi, Arctosiaaphylla, Rubus chamaemorus, Rubus (sphacelata) Capsoides

Sunday July 19. The wind been hard all day and we could not move. I collected some plants and we set a net and took one white fish. The only birds seen were one or two Herring Gulls, a young small sparrow, and a female Am. Goldeneye. We hoped to have a calm night but were disappointed and were forced to spend another night on the Island.

Monday July 20. As the wind had changed during the night and was coming from the west, we left and sailed before it to the nearest islands, hoping to find a sheltered channel behind them which would enable us to proceed but after exploring the only promising lead and finding it would lead us too far from our course we had to stop, as the open lake to the west & northwest is far too rough to allow travelling in our canoe which is quite heavily loaded. We have to remain therefore until calmer weather. On the larger Island where we now are, one of the very numerous Simpson traps. I find the following plants not noted on the island yesterday: *Prunus incisa*

Amelanchier, *Prunus pens.*
(with ripe fruit.) *Leycesteria* *Limata*
Nymphaea, *Catalpa*, *Simpsonia procumbens*
An Osprey has a nest in a dead
topped spruce at the water's edge. and
a Gray-shrike thrush was observed.
Some plants were collected. We had our
sails in readiness to start in the
evening but the indications not being
favorable we wait & act.

Tuesday July 21. At six o'clock the wind had abated considerably so we made ready to start and left Camp at 7. and we headed northward near the edge of the islands and made good progress until about noon when the wind which had again risen almost to a gale, forced us to camp on a small island with only a few trees. We made ourselves as comfortable as possible and awaited a change. The wind increased in fury and at night face shows no signs of abating, so we are again delayed.

Wednesday July 22 The wind blew hard all day and we had to remain on the island. It being little more than a bare rock I have no observations worth recording.

Thursday July 23 Toward morning the wind went down a little and at 5 am we made preparations to start and got away shortly afterward we crossed a barne to the next island though the wind still blew quite hard and had breakfast. The island being well wooded, had many birds on it and red squirrels. We next made two more barne and entered a narrow channel lying between two islands up which we sailed for several miles then turned nearly at right angles and made another quite long barne to the main shore. The wind was now almost entirely stopped. We then entered a beautiful bay (nearly enclosed by islands) on the eastern shore of which, several Indians including Caput Blane one of the most

respected of the Dogribes) have two houses. We then turned eastward into a narrow channel passing a small Indian burial place, of which I took a photo and after proceeding up it for some distance, camped Friday July 24. We left camp about 7 o'clock and soon entered the main part of the lake and traveled, though the wind was rather high until about noon when we were obliged to lay by on account of wind. Went up the shore half a mile or so to the houses of some Indians, where the late Bemah, one of the most enterprising of the Dogribes formerly lived we were not able to go on until nearly 4, when we started and traveled until 10 camping on a small island near the house of "little paper" a Dogrib. We set our net and took a white fish before dark. Many red throated & Pacific Loons were seen during the day.

Saturday July 25. We got away in fair time and proceeded on our way, paddling most of the day among islands.

We sailed a little but had no wind & any account we encamped at dark on an island near the main shore the weather showing indications of a storm.

At about 8 miles south of Fort Rae.

Sunday July 26. Got away quite early with a fair wind and soon passed South Rock. Soon after this we came within sight of the Promontory where Fort Rae is built. We fortunately were able to sail among the islands, and so made good progress as the wind was fair and the waves less here, while on the open lake it was unsafe to travel. We had dinner on an island within about 15 miles of Rae. After leaving this place our destination was out of our view most of the time but by keeping the main channels we made as good progress as possible when we came into

into the main bay below Fort Rae the wind was so strong that at first I thought we could not cross but by good management we sailed to within half a mile of the fort. and paddling along the shore reached Fort Rae about 7 A.M. We were kindly received by Mr. Heron. He tells me that the Indians have just come in and ^{in all probability} ~~have been~~ I would not ~~be~~ able to make a start if I had arrived earlier. He has in mind two men who are familiar with the Coppermine & Bear Lake country and are soon to start back there and thinks there will be no difficulty in securing the services of two good men and making the trip in mind. We had a talk with one Indian in the evening and will see the Bear Lake Chief in the morning and get all the information possible from him and also see the other men whom Mr. Heron has in mind.

Monday July 27 Had a conference with the Bear Lake chief a man of a good deal of intelligence. He promised to try to get men to go with me and show me on the map the approximate route to the Coppermine and also from the River to Bear Lake, where he says a chain of three lakes are passed through. He spoke of the lateness of the season and the difficulty of navigating Bear Lake in the face and of the probability of being stopped by ice. He said also that there are many portages on the route to the Coppermine but could not say how many. At the close of his talk he seemed to apologize for telling of so many difficulties. "But indeed, I must speak the truth. Owing to the fact that I was likely to be summoned to a conference at any time I could not do any collecting of any account."

Tuesday July 28 The Wrigley arrived about 9 a.m. and that interrupted my further arrangements for the moment. alford & Cary were on board having failed to get the collecting supplies sent and thinking it advisable to go out by the regular trip. Though handicapped by being short of supplies they did very well in the short time they had. Taking several birds new to the region and greatly extending the ranges of a number of others. They did some collecting on a mountain at the mouth of the Nahanni River as well as at Hay River, F.A. Province, Ft Simpson, and Ft Wrigley.

We had a walk along the trail back of the post and the boys took a number of photos. I was able to get quite a good deal of information about Bear Lake and Mr Anderson in charge of the district has already spoken to the Ft Norman chief to have his men keep an lookout for me on Bear

lake in the fall and help us to get to Fort Norman. The wily left about three o'clock and I bade farewell to my brother Cary.

In the evening we had another conference with the Indians, and practically made arrangements to hire one man, and he will get a companion and we will see them again in the morning.

Wednesday July 29 Had bush parties with the Indians and tried to make arrangements but after discussing it the men engaged backed out. Then had to get the traps on the low water and I saw a man pass. The following day a grizzly would be scared, he not knowing the way. He found and some traps in that direction but was not in time and settled it.

Fort Mac

Thursday July 30

Have given up going by the Coppermine all together and am now trying to go by the Bell route though at times that looks dubious. The bear hunt that has done the best but the men do not pay much attention to the advice and do not think it important in consequence.

In the afternoon we loaded the traps with the Indians. One of the men called "Doney" who goes with me through the bush parties. I went down to the river and got a stick long rope to guide us. After later we were told that this one can go worse or with the help of any Indians we may meet with.

We left Fort Bel at about 8 o'clock in the morning started a long trapper boat over with a long wind toward Willow River. The part of the lake as bounded by the rest of the northern river. No camp is about and on a rocky point on the eastern shore

Lake Huron to Near Head

in connection with
Petitot River to Mary Marian River

Near junction Petiot & Marais

Elkwood, Cornus Loropetalum
lance trich, Myrsin and yellow
willow, Salicin, & various
Gramine, Gramine mostly
purple Agave the most with Polygonum, Fructus, Hymenaea etc
Potomac was seen abundantly
in the river. The river was
bright with Leucosia and a
yellow Lobelia which I have not
seen at Rock. Thlaspi became
a spur of and those
in Gramine were the
smallest Grass.

After the Indian had had the chance
to rest and get out of the Marais
River he got a thought and went
into the forest as well back into
the Agave - Agave and a small
one - to the left of the river
was a spur of the stream the
right to a small fallout by the river
which was to be known. In this
he left a spur and soon
meeting Gramine which was continuing
upward by Agave & purple Agave
he passed through several banks

and came to a bend where a spur
descended. Caught a fish.
After dinner we paddled back
to the river but did not
find much of which found purple
caps on rocks mostly rock young
and took the same. Took
purple & spur and were not too
or less under one with the same banks
paddling up Rock and often

Monday August 3 ^{To "Groswood Rapid's"}
To the Marais & Potomac
in my traps. We got away early
and made a good day. During the
forenoon we made 11 portages to
ascend rapids and descended
several small upper brooks. The
country continues much the same
as yesterday. In the afternoon
we made good progress ranking
four portages at the last of
which we camped. Here the river
descends through a narrow gorge
with precipitous sides. The fresh
water at the point escaped the
falls and good sized tree of
white spruce are found shaded

Amidst the first frost signs
Craster was also just starting
leaves & however few occasional
Alnus alnifolia a common shrub
Salix polyphylla is one of the
commonest trees of the country
found through the open prairie
killed an another Grosbeak
near the nest where it was
seen. The nest was in a willow
bush about 15 feet up, found
by small trips and was very
nesting. The only one was seen
but was too shy to kill.
Many other ~~the~~ ducking were seen
now flying. Then the Hawks nest
seen & Rock of York
Sand flies are beginning to be trouble
some. In the rains we are
now passing through Whitefish
and small Pike are common
I skinned what specimens I
had and set out a line of
traps in the square woods

of the one. From where we started
up the channel to that high way was
at least 8 miles
land to miles to travel.

At the first the channel was only
about 50 yards wide & a low
current flowed through it. On the
face of the bank a Rock Hawk
was a nest ^{about the country now} ~~about the country now~~
Pair of Red Mt. were kept on the
same course for several miles
through a broad channel and
then down to a Rocky Mountain
Island lying across our course.
We took the left hand channel
and after going 3 or 4 miles came
to a narrow pass between
two bluffs. In the N. is a very
sharp hill to the end of the
island. Then in the middle
a portage out of the lake.
The island so high and
rocky with many rocks like of
angular blocks which apparently
are all broken tree wood
rings were seen just before we
camped.

Sunday Aug 23 We remained at camp until after dinner, and I found up some wood I had cut back from the river nearly one mile to the south. The Indians went up the river and killed more deer than took out from here. They also took a bear.

In the afternoon we made a start. The Indian thought we could lay between the lakes to the westward so we struck across here. After searching for some time he gave it up and concluded that we must go to the northward through an inlet, which I had supposed was with the Bay at the place we must cross the lake. By this time the sun was low so after going a short distance we stopped on the west shore to rest. The evening was fine but windy.

Through Nagle to Sarah Lake

Monday Aug 24 We passed from our camp in good time and passed through a small irregular lake, out of which the water postage almost immediately entering another small expansion of the river. From this a small stream sometimes shallow and sometimes very deep led to Nagle Lake being a long, low, irregular ridge closely wooded bordering it on the south and irregular with hills to the north. From this a succession of 4 postages with lakes between them across the river to Sarah Lake.

The first small lake was clear and the bottom was yellow sand bottom. The next was black with a color. The last of the postages was the largest.

Sarah lake is beautifully clear and bounded on the south & west by long wooded ridges. A large portion of the western shore has been recently swept by fire. ~~On the lake~~ ~~On the lake~~ we saw

on Nagle Lake. ~~Potentilla~~ ~~is~~ common and in full flower. ~~Anemone~~ common on the hill slopes and ~~Juniperus~~ have seen the camp on Sarah Lake (below).

Same place again in front. Set out the best trees and set aside.

Sarath to Lac Faber

Wednesday Sept 1st my traps in my traps in the early and were ready to put when we came to Savaso lake which was not crossed by the outlet Creek River but took a bay to the north of the outlet bay and after paddling nearly to its head made a portage of a few hundred yards over a ridge in the night then paddling a long rock of crooked & shallow river down this stream we soon came to the lake called by Bell Savaso Nekta lake which we came & draggally among the islands. These are the heavy rocks which hang over at make it impossible to see any of its western portion which is said to be of mountain size. On its south west we shot in a hill of rock broken bright and then are seen to the northward. These are conical and rocky but are rounded to their summits. We occupied an island when the Indians said we many fish and set nets as the provision problem as likely

Lac Faber. ~~Savaso Nekta Lake~~
to be serious unless we can catch a good many fish.

After we had proceeded a few miles on this lake we found through a narrow channel between the mainland and lower islands were the big houses built in a place on the right of our course. Several other houses were in progress of erection. The place is said to be a very good place for fishing & set out many traps at the night camp, though in place as not very favorable.

River Indiaman - (Rubul (red) 2000 ft. Cm Saturday Aug 8. We left our camp on the Indiaman just after I took my instruments in my traps. We passed a rockwood bank the Indians put the high rock which is said to give the lake its name. This very rugged and is rounded to its summit. A several of the channels among the rocks are on high ground it is strong enough sets out too

Rae
To Lake Rosewood

and the main lake, and then a probably a series of considerably size side up lakes at this point, and there is evidently a smaller sized lake occupying a basin to the N. of the first. Then here we left the lake and made a portage of about half a mile through brush, and over several rocky ridges to a good sized pond of irregular shape and form. The portage of less than a mile to another lake (the first portage at its N. end) took along the creek up a rocky ridge where the men a plain trail made up the wash. For the second all we made a portage of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile mostly through rocky to the south of Rosewood Lake along ^{more broken shore} on paddled among the numerous islands. Toward evening we came to a town where the Indians were again busy with the pack road.

Rae to St. Louis
Lake Rosewood to Lake Grand

In there we camped and got ready to help with the ponies in a large herd now in a canoe carrying goods of the Indians shape the pack horses and this is the few when they may well meet with the Indians on the way to Rae. While we were quite camped here and several more still

Sunday Aug 9 We made only a Sabbath Day's journey, leaving rather late and camping early. We passed through Lake Rosewood and left at by a portage a short distance east of the outlet toward its N.E. end. This portage cut over low ground, mainly muskeg for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile and entered Lake Biggs, a small bay, near the mouth of which we camped. While the men were making the portage I caught a good sized pickerel with the spear but the net was not a trout hook also a good line of small fish.

Lac St. Croix Lake Grand

Monday Aug 10 It rained during the night and was still stormy in the morning so we had to wait.

I took a series of pictures in my traps and made them all together into a book in the boat. It took some time for the album to make, but it is now finished and is in the lake ready for use. According to my guide book it took a day to build the boat, which he calls the boat of bones or driftwood.

There are the following plants
Lace leaf (Hydrostachys virginica) White
Poppy (Meconopsis virginica) Yellow
Yucca, Salal, Chamomile, the Red
Water lily, Aconitum alnifolium, Vitis idaea

Carrot (Scorzonera hercules)
like Carrot and some other
some of which I had never seen

Tuesday Aug 11 The wind continued strong all day though it cleared up the afternoon and we had to remain in the boat. I took a few mammals and made them up and the place is my favorite for trapping. Saw a Fox

S. Croix Lake

Wednesday Aug 12 We still had to remain at the camp in watching the rising storm. I took a few mammals and I made them of the several fish. Took also two small fish with species for bait.

Thursday Aug 13 I took a few mammals including Fox, Spotted Skunk. After dinner though the weather was still far from settled, we made a start. We crossed the Lake diagonally toward the east and went to a shallow bay near the W. side from which we made up a camp about 1/2 mile from the lake. ^{near a low drift} See Seguin This is about 3 miles long by 1 mile wide and is covered half forest. From the E. end of the lake strips of deep bay extend toward the south.

In the center of the main part of the lake is a rounded rocky island high and well wooded. We passed diagonally across to a W. direction and passing a large island

Near Lac Seguin

on the left and away.
Two smaller ones on the right
separated a bay on the N.E.
end of the Lake. Between the
Lake and Lake Grand are
small rocky hills. To the east
is a high hill, the highest
part of which shows up light
grayish white in stripes on
the N.E. side. The rest of the hill is
most of the Lake sloping south
and mountainous blue
in the distance to the west.

From the N.E. peak or ridge
a ~~ridge~~ of 75 paces into
a smaller lake (apparently) lying
at a higher elevation
at the N.E. end of the ~~ridge~~
I camped and set out traps.
The camp continues down
(two others seen on front of Lake)
near our camp I noticed Calla
with a bloom. Nymphaea out of
flower. Mimulus. Brachys
are of good size nearly 1 foot
in diameter.

Friday Aug 10. Brought round a boat and
set traps. Took some photos and
shot some birds. Found a few
mammals. A muskrat of muskrat
is muskrat seen but was muskrat
a muskrat muskrat a muskrat
had 30 muskrat dogs. Bobolink
(very) just Bobolink Bobolink
was a Bobolink ready to
Bobolink Bobolink Bobolink
fallen. Pipit was in the
meadow with Cinclus &
Chimarrion. Chimarrion was common
few Chimarrion in the rocky hills
Chimarrion Chimarrion Chimarrion
Dinner took a number of bottles of
wine and water and water for
lemon drops & a few pieces of
meat and a start to camp down
along the trail in a place where we were
camped and followed about 70 paces
into another side of the great slope
of the Lake which is about 100
miles long & 10 miles wide. We crossed
it diagonally in muskrat muskrat
a rocky ridge and through some
meadows to a much like the part where

Lac Fabre begin

in altitude extended about 3 miles
both eastward and westward
its east end was a mountain
about 6000 feet high. Its N.W. face
was long and very precipitous. Its
slopes were gradual mostly
a talus slope but right well exposed
it showed the base of a rocky
fracture and from this a
channel among blocks brought
expanses of the Bohemian shale
readily washed out about the me-
ander. It contained only
a few small islands some of the
islands were rocky consisting in
fact of by a narrow channel
which was quite long and broad
as a small riper to a smaller
Lac ^{Rey} then through a
short channel to a large lake
and was very rocky. Some
of these were high and rocky and
had a great number of loose
boulders scattered over them
the rocky places were very
broken down their slopes were
not shown brightly as the sun

Rey of Bell

He passed northward along the
edge of the talus in a long low
and narrow channel having a
perceptible current northward. The
wind was nearly toward the north
on the left bank of the channel
an island I suppose to be a large
island was often seen at the
narrower part away. It was of
no great extent ^{about} ~~about~~ ^{about} 1000 ft
the base sharply exposed dipping
to the west at a distance of several
hundred yards of good high
mountain the range having a
north and south direction.

Tuesday Aug 16. Today being a strong
swell the Indian could not work
so we had to remain in camp they
were able to hunt and fish however
so helped out on the food supply
I caught a mink near camp but
took no other mammals. One of
the Indians cooked a snipe ^{to} ~~one~~
snipe had ^{been} ~~been~~ ^{been} stolen by
the dogs and had made off
The day was mostly fine but the
wind came up in the afternoon.

Monkey Bay. About the middle of the forenoon the sun was lower somewhat, and I made a start. I went N.E. for a mile or so and then turned N. and went down a bay about half a mile or a mile and a half seaward along the S. of the lake. To the north of the bay was a range of high hills the one of which appears cut by a deep narrow ravine the way as probably 3 miles in length. A large river was flowing S. Indian to head near the Coppermine and the upper part of which flows out of these rocks. At that point I left the bay on the N.E. side. I took a short cut to the north of the village, the bay and went through a short about half a mile more continuing S.E. and came to the main part of the lake. I turned N.W. again and followed the eastern shore for several miles and

entered a narrow deep bay where we camped.

During the afternoon a Walrus was seen to leave the bank and swim off over a ledge of rocks. We went a short distance and found him after a short search and killed him with the rifle. I found it to be an old female probably with young somewhat in the vicinity. So far the lake is shaped much like this

The range of hills seen yesterday to the west still shows plainly up the morning shore of the lake appears to be about half way to the probably 6 or 8 miles

Walk about 15 miles

This Channel soon opened into
a long narrow lake. At its outlet
was seen a village of about half

1 mile on the left side of the river a short a series of rapids. The village lies mostly on Dunes and through a fine growth of trees of spruce and cedar at a small bay on the left of the rapids. The 100 ft. of sand boat was made and went swimming down river.

The village of the Indians in this place is scattered through the side of the mountain a few houses being built on the mountain side in a series of terraces about half a mile in length. A number of houses are built on the left side of the river. The Indians though scattered are in the larger and better houses. A small village is built on the right side of the river and there appears to be a small channel with little current. This kept up for about a mile or two and then emerged into a large lake.

The first part of our 200+ miles long river from the mouth of the river to the lake the river was considerable broken to and from a long course, some part of the river was very fast flowing. The village of the Indians is scattered through the side of the mountain. They have their houses scattered in the valley and mountain and cannot be seen for miles. The village is scattered through the side of the mountain. No place is a hill or mountain side.

The village is scattered through the side of the mountain. The houses are small and simple, often being about 3 miles in the length of the lake. The shores of the lake are mostly low and sandy and easily washed. This is a long work especially when you have to build the lake.

Friday Aug 21

W. made a good start with a
fair wind and taking a
long sweep to the right
we soon took up the Laramie
River. In the forenoon we passed
a large lake & several miles
in length on which is a mountain
upwards of 100 feet high
in passed between this and the
western shore. Passing this
we sailed nearly all the
afternoon in a general
N or NE course. About
the middle of the after-
noon we came to a point
of land & on which are
three high hills upwards of
7000 or 8000 feet high. The eastern
most one is the largest.
They are rocky but not pre-
cipitous and are sparsely
wooded. We passed by the
land to the east taking
a short ^{south} parallel to the range
but separated from it by a
long ^{high} plain & a broad channel

pursued a westerly course for
300+ miles turned southward
through a narrow channel in
course of an afternoon. I took
a mile or so wide this was
crossed in a westerly direction
and from a small bay made
a passage of about 10 yards
into another bay apparently
a part of the same harbor.
We then passed a somewhat
circumlocution but generally westerly
course for two or three
miles and encamped at a
narrow strait between two small
islands or bars of the channel.
Most of the country passed
today is rather low with
the exception of the hills
mentioned today. No extensive
outcrops of rock occur all
along. At the point where
we are encamped the
rock is clothed with the
usual shrubs & trees.
Our most tracks today

leaving later the morning of the
13th we were still in the
big rapids and for about 1/2 mile
thought to get out of them further
so I passed him and on further
we may be situated in Swamp
as the water is so flat and
the current had a power of the
water he did not know himself
and we had to wait a few miles
until we in fact went upstream
then started to come down lake
as the current to the north
is often a short stretch to each
a long stretch running across
it up back then we got past
where had to pass around to
head up with the lake and
then a long hill about 10 feet
high running sharply in the south
like a hill in a craggy hill which
was straightly from the waters. The
slope led to the highest of the
highest part was the top of
a face from this we could see
the hills south - you could
see the prominent to the north

Tuesday Aug 4. Took up trap scene
Entomology Botany & Petromyzon
Look sent photos of the rapids. Then
going a short distance we came
to a small sand where we hauled
up the canoe with the line. In soon
after came Don like Maple like
of coniferous pine and very
irregular outline. On its northern
side near a well wooded ridge
passing out of this we found
a narrow stream much obstructed
by rocks though it flows. It was
very deep & a little. We made
no progress with afternoon
Besides several birds pulling the
water up rapidly with the line
Look strong, we came to a
ridge about half a mile
long over a rocky ridge across
a bush. At it was considerably
at probably cuts off some bad rapids
at the upper end we escaped
I found up my specimen to
set out traps. Bog bear was
in the marshes also Chamaephyte
was a 5 leaved water plant (red flowers)

Wednesday August 5 I took my traps down
reservoir and waterways in my traps.
I put started quite early and had only
gone a few hundred yards when we came
to a rapid pool which we portaged.
Raspberries were ripe here. and I saw
a muskrat feeding feeding young.
We portaged with a road irregular like
with rocky shores, highest on the north
side. We passed back of this lake
by another portage and almost stone
met another. A long wooded
ridge on the north side of this lake
was next crossed by a portage about
a mile and a half long. This ridge
was well wooded with birch, aspen
white & black spruce, Canadian Pine.
A good edge with the usual under
growth of Vaccinium, Comus etc
Several swampy places were crossed
here Vaccinium uliginosum, Kalmia
stans like plastic dwarf bush
Mitchella Chamaelaphne etc quite
common. Vitis lata also Pyrola
common at border edge. Saw
tracks of Moose, bear and Caribou
at night camp. Went to portage

Monday Aug 24 Left night the
sun set at 7:30 and we were here
at 4:30. We made an early start
and paddled on up the river
in a northward direction. After
going a few miles we passed
through a narrow class and
steep 35° and hitting
a portage which made we
think that we were approaching
the outlet. We took a dip
in water and to collect at the
low water. We crossed a high
hill but could see any signs
of a valley or outlet. However
we proceeded upstream the
bay out in the last street we
heard the sound of a rapid.
This we found to be a very
rushing rapid. We went paddling
down to a point 300 yards
in a rapid torrent. We made
a portage irregular with the
left bank the portage trail being
almost to the bank after
rapids. At the portage I noted

Volcanic talus (scree) 1000 feet above the Big River. I took some the former of which was very small & not so large as a baseball. At the foot of the talus bank of good size & jumping in number. Caught some with my spear hook. When I left him lying on the rocks to run the portage a youth attempted to appropriate one of the fish in my boat. I caught him at stick trap holding the chain with one hand and pulling the fish away from him with the other until he put his foot into it. I took photo of the youth. Low here we began down the river, descending a short while a few hundred yards below the Big River and another a quarter of a mile beyond the river but was a wide deep channel which was to be a rather circuitous way between high rocky banks, sparsely wooded

less than a quarter of a mile below the last after we came to another rapids. The rocks sufficiently formidable not less than the others in size above a quarter of a mile long. Then we made a portage of 10 miles on the right side of the river and a rocky ridge and across a narrow trail. At the lower end of the portage I saw many red camas (smooth-leafed) Red ibiscus leaves and some red Asperula leaves for the portage and some white leaves black berries with a good taste on some. The red ones are fine. Wet more trails - some quite fresh seen today and another much seen in the evening others are common paths by signs.

Tuesday Aug 25. We made an late start on account of having much to finish up. We crossed the Snake Lake and took a small rapid taking in some water in doing so. This fell into a narrow arm of a small lake. We sailed around here before finding the outlet which flowed from the north lake. The wind was strong and we were always difficult. At the outlet was a high sand bank with a few trees growing on its sides. Descending the stream we came within a few hundred yards to a short rapid where we passed about 75 yards on the left bank. The passage was well marked by beaged trees. We do not see entire a small arm of another lake and began searching for its outlet. The first north lake looked promising but we must be at least a mile. We then started down the first lake ^{camping} after going about distance. We saw a large mountain

minnow ~~but~~ ^{but} we made a good start and passed the bay to the west. After going about 2 miles we came to a bay which made a bend in the west shore. We expected to have to find a channel but had to turn back and then took the channel which led northward a mile or more beyond the bay to a bay making in toward the east but not finding any channel entering the main passage we left on the channel ^{but} ~~but~~ ^{but} a ridge of high hills now appeared ahead a little ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{at} the point. We came to where the lake widened out and on the right or east side passed a long gravelly island nearly devoid of trees which stretched E & W a north arm of the lake stretching out to the north of it. A small current entered the passage we left on to the open lake and turned diagonally northward to a high rocky point. Beyond here we could not go the wind now being too strong. We climbed the high rocks and found we were in a protected like, one arm of

which we had come up while
another arm stretched away to the
S.E. It is bounded on the NW
by a range of mts covered with woods
of 1500 feet high. before mentioned
It is very irregular in shape with
many islands and bays. Most of
the islands are high & have steep
precipitous slopes. To the NE the
lakes stretch for several miles
and in one place quite broad.
On the point which we are I have
observed Alnus alnobetula, Alder,
Antennaria, Rosa, Rubus (Edmont)
Juncus varius and procumbens,
Lycopodium, Lilium, Viola (Alnus)
Rubus (fruticosa) white & pink species
Rubus Vitis lata Mononeuria, Empetrum
variegatum, etc.

Thursday Aug 27 We started shortly
after sunrise, across the bay to
some islands before the wind
rose then we had breakfast and
then sailed northward with
a fair wind keeping to the
left side of several large
islands and finally coming to

the new shore and taking a wet
about 1/2 of a mile wide and
bordered on both sides by rugged
rocky hills sparsely wooded except
in some of the ravines. We sailed
along the first about 3 miles and
then as we seemed to be entering
a large expanse of lake and our
view was obscured by the smoke
of a large fire which was
burning to the eastward we
went ashore to wait until it
cleared away. I set traps and
"Coney" the Indian went fishing
as we needed meat badly. In
place where we landed there is
the west or side of the hill be-
ing N.W. and having a valley
part high toward the water
but low back toward its base
where there was a grove of
white spruce and a small
marshy pond back of the the
hill rose steeply, sparsely
wooded and with much shale

In the afternoon I went with

and along the shore climbing
higher and higher and as
the smoke had now cleared
away somewhat I gradually
came to realize that Great Lake
was before me, and that we
had camped on an island within
a mile or less of the open
lake. On reaching the highest
point I had a good view
of the Great Lake which stretched
to the horizon in the east
west and north. A few islands
near shore and a group of
high ones some miles out
made all that broke the monotony of
the water.

In these several hundred feet
above the level of the lake were
several points one of great depth
and in this I saw a species of
fish - at least a small one.
Two others about 16 inches long were
seen but I could not secure one.
They游得 close together
sometimes near the surface and
sometimes going quite deep and

burying in the rocks like suckers.
I would examine one took off
the trap taking two minnows
and paddled down the hill
back lake side along the shore
without a shot to land until
we came to a good place to
set a net which we did
in a little sheltered bay behind
an island about. Just to the
right a bay makes a short high
a mile to the east the
gradual slopes gently back to
a high rocky hill. A few
good aged white spruce and
larch mélange, and birches cover
the point. The bushes are
not much of broad yellow
and the yellow also they
some of them are just blossoming.
The shores of the lake except
places like the one where we are,
are high and rocky and often
precipitous from the water
and the few islands are rocky
with perhaps a few scattering trees.

Friday Aug 25. We made an early start and paddled in a general E. S. course along the shore. The day was fine but the smoke which had now with a change of wind spread over the sun-making journey obscured our view and made our much unnecessary and useless work as we could not see the points and consequently went to the bottom of several bays. During the forenoon we paddled along a coast section of that at our camp. A few rocky islands were passed. Back from the shore the Mts. rose higher and higher in irregular waves. As we proceeded we passed many ravines filled with loose rock and without any vegetation worthy names. In the afternoon we passed the mouths of two deep bays bounded by high rocky hills. Then we found that what we had considered as high island was the extremity of a long

point which we had to pass. Had the smoke not shut off our view we could easily have crossed the bay instead of going to the bottom. This point was evidently of moraine origin and was in places 100 feet above the water. It was all of loose trap rock and supplied no reflection except a very few willows near the water. It was terminated by a high precipitous rock. This point was about 5 miles long and probably 2 miles at its base which was fairly well wooded for about 2 miles. The rest being without trees we started.

Reaching this point we paddled back along its dreary and monotonous slope and had nearly reached its base before we found that another smaller but shorter point must be rounded. This we did and turning back down its western shore came to a small rocky

bay where a few setting
sunsets come close to the shore.
Here we camped as it was late
as the weather looked
threatening we put up the
tent for the first time in
some time as we paid
attention by wind.

At our camp the ground is
quite rocky in some places
almost devoid of vegetation
in others with sandy and
moist soil. White spruce
and a few tamaracs are the
prevailing trees and willows
the commoner shrubs.

A few small muddy ponds
at a little back from the
shore. Impatiens parviflora is
very common and in many
places forms a dense carpet
and is clothed with berries
and many blueberries are
also found.

The wind was rising in the
evening and it threatened much

Saturday August 29. It rained
saw and the night back
the bay was nearly free from
rain though it blew hard
all day from the N.E. I
spent the forenoon hunting over
the country back the first wind
wind. It was very rough and rocky
though good birds were heard
and the following plants
were seen Prunus pensylvanica ~~canadensis~~
speciosa Betula populifolia & many
Alnus glutinosa Parus
Potentilla, Empetrum nigrum Spizella
Thamnophilus Salicola Leucosticte
los, Maranet, Acacia (burning)
Vitis Chionanthus, Th. Nettles-
tree Grindelia Chionanthus and other
birds are found on the banks
of streams. House sparrow is quite
common. Notably around these
small patches of Prunus and
birds but I suppose though
I hunted for them carefully
none of the birds spent much
of the day hunting outside but
soon gone.

Sunday Aug 30 Another windy day and we remained at our camp. In the morning shot two Hatchet geese a volcano elevation to the Crater. Also shot an Hudsonian Curlew and some Sandpipers. Coney again went hunting but found no caribou though fairly fresh tracks were all about. Many of these caribou signs in the quarter throughout the summer but most of them go to the Wood River to the east of and crossed a black half but did not secure it. I found some signs of small mammals especially Woodchucks but no trace of traps for them. The wind has now (Aug) gone down somewhat but the traps are far from being set. The snow however will lose some frost though mostly it has fallen.

Monday Aug 31 Took only back of Excellence and MacDonald in my traps. In the forenoon I made a collection of plants, all my traps would accommodate and forced up my specimens. In the afternoon I went hunting but saw few tracks. Found 3 ♂ Willow ptarmigan and took two of them. Found some Common & Town white tail Woodpeckers and some Pigeon tracks. Saw some white spruce 100 feet in diameter also some aspens of rather small size. There were very few shrubs or Cloudberry about. The day was very cloudy with a little sun in the forenoon. In the evening had quite a flurry of snow. Coney the Indian went hunting about noon and was nearly dark, has not returned. He got back and reported finding fresh tracks of a caribou and a young one but had to leave the trail on account of darkness.

Tuesday Sept 1 When we awoke this morning the ground was white with snow and it was still snowing all day and snow still falling another and in the evening it was snowing steadily.

This morning Coney went back to his snow track and between 11 and 5 in the afternoon came back with some carib meat which is a great blessing to us. He and McMurtry will go on the wrong trail of and go too far to bring the camp. The young will call from animal except. The meat is very ample as we have been on short rations most of the time since leaving Fort Rae for fear of our powder going out.

I saw some caribou in my traps and shot some birds which I made up in the afternoon. I spent the afternoon hunting Ptarmigan but found none nor did I see much of anything but small birds on account of bad weather.

Wednesday Sept 2 The day opened with a driving snow storm which howled about the middle of the forenoon. I took nothing in my traps but shot a few small birds though birds were scarce. McMurtry and Coney went off to where the snow was heaviest to dry the meat while I remained about the camp to do what collecting I could and we can continue our journey. The day was cloudy with occasional snow flurries, and cold as the wind kept on blowing. I made things as comfortable as possible about camp as we will be obliged to stay here a couple of days at any rate to prepare the meat. In the afternoon I reset some of my traps finding some signs of meadow I think.

We are now able for the first time in weeks to satisfy our appetites ~~at each meal~~ instead of feeling hungry at the end of each meal.

Thursday Sept 3 McKinlay and the
Indian arrived about noon. The
meat I took with me meatless in
my traps and spent most of the day
hunting specimens. Found a number
of birds found by small traps
of Ptarmigan and collected and
also saw a number of birds which
I imagined were gone south.
Spent over a hour instead of
the usual hunting. In the west
of the country had found no birds
of Ptarmigan but found a few
of Rock ptarmigan. The
Ptarmigan was mostly dead here
as I found a family of young
with the old birds. The Indians
spent in small companies by
themselves saw a number of
trappers and we did not
see many they said here only a
few golden plover seen today
and no sandpipers Rusty grackles
were common and I saw a
large flock of Lapland longspurs.
Empidonax hammondi observed.
The day was rather fine

Friday Sept 4 I am still alone in
camp. Took some Ptarmigan and
other specimens in the morning
and then spent the rest of the
day working on specimens. A
considerable work has accumu-
lated. Made up a full lot of
Ptarmigan. The day was cloudy
with a little sun but the
wind has abated considerably
and had in the meat only
we could continue our journey.
The evening is cloudy with indica-
tions of rain.

Saturday Sept 5 I spent most of the
day picking specimens and getting
things up generally. Took a black
leather floor from a pair of golden
plover and generally got some. I made
a good deal during the day.

In the evening McKinlay and
the Indian arrived with a load
of meat and how to obtain
horses for the rest. The two
travelled about 15 miles off and
through a very rough rocky

country which makes it a
matter of some difficulty to
bring the meat back Mac says
the loads of be moose were soon
down now much from the rough
condition of the country where
it stood

Sunday Sept 6 In the morning
Mac and the Indian set off
again to the meat cache. Took
some Macabes in my traps
and set out more also
took a few birds. Last night
the small ponds were skimmed
with ice for the first time.
Today small birds are
much less common than
yesterday and probably many
left in the night. The day
was mostly fair with less
wind than usual and the
evening gave promise of a
good day tomorrow.

Monday Sept 7 Took Macabes, and
a few birds and made them
up and packed the rest of my
specimens and was dry. It was
a fine day with little wind like
in the afternoon Mac and Cona
arrived bringing the last of the
dried meat and the skin of the
moose. Shortly before sunset
a flock of ~~moose~~ deer flew
along the shore from the east.
They intended to stop on
the beach but were frightened
away by our camp and went
back along the shore. I went
up there with my gun and
killed four at one shot.
All skin and took meas-
urements of the others. If
the weather is favorable
we will start along the
coast early in the morning.
Small birds have been
scarcer the last two days
than before. Ice formed on
the ponds last night.

Tuesday Sept 5. We left camp in the early day and after taking the mail which was about a mile along the shore in sailing eastward along the coast until about 2 in the afternoon when we were forced to put into a bay on account of the wind which had increased very much we finished drying the mail and I strolled the shore for a while finding it very good returning with the same boat to our place of camp early com^{ing} with a few small blinds baiting the bay shore on camp a family made out of 3 people the old man being about a foot or two in diameter and covered with a great mass of hair. The white spaniel tail and a long t^{ail} of hair of wolf remains been made up in a comb

Wednesday Sept 6. We left camp about 9 o'clock and sailed with a fair wind nearly continuous until 12 making about 20 miles. We passed Woodstock along the coast passing about half a dozen headlands with sandy bays sandy wood between them in the afternoon we had nearly reached McVicar Bay and took some windward paddling across a broad bay nearly 12 miles a series of low rocky islands lay broad in sight and on the left several deep bays. We reached the first and entered McVicar Bay shortly before sunset and camped in a small bay. Toward the northwest can be seen the Scutted Green Hills on the north side of the lake, a favorite resort of the Indians. It is quite high and is said to be well wooded. Grizzly Bear Mountain across the Bay has snow on the mount apparently resting

January 20th. We left our camp about 7 AM and crossed a big bay in a SW direction toward the place where we had to cross the entrance to the Vicuna Bay. We had reached this place at the extremity of the point and had about the same time as in strong winds the morning. This was about 11 o'clock in the fore. about 500' a small bay and not above 100' deep. The wind would go down. I shot some ptarmigan and after dinner made up one with mts some other species. I took on hand shot a fish here. About 4 the wind was very likely gone down already of a deep color or dark but for the howling wind which reached it in 50 minutes I estimated the distance as four miles. From here we crossed diagonally in a NW direction for the point of the mainland.

This was about 4 miles from the coast. The ~~large~~ ~~small~~ ~~more~~ ~~shores~~ ~~very~~ ~~form~~ ~~and~~ ~~cannot~~ ~~be~~ ~~less~~ ~~than~~ ~~25~~ ~~miles~~ ~~to~~ ~~further~~ ~~beginning~~ ~~of~~ ~~timber~~ ~~we~~ ~~crossed~~ ~~several~~ ~~small~~ ~~rocky~~ ~~points~~ ~~and~~ ~~entered~~ ~~a~~ ~~shallow~~ ~~gravelly~~ ~~bay~~ ~~where~~ ~~we~~ ~~camped~~. The large mountains are both to the westward of us and seem to have a considerable area above the timber line and the gullies of the rocks at the mt are filled with snow. I estimated them light as 3000 feet and the first above timber at 500 feet. From the base a broad low area sandy and well watered stretches to the basin point. From ~~cross~~ the shores approach near the water and the sea in good egs.

Friday Sept 11. Left Camp about 7:30 a.m.
Proceeded westward along the coast
which was fairly straight. The shore
was mostly rocky and rather low and
some sparsely wooded ridges extended
back of the hills which are not high
but those near the front but
have some snow on them they
are covered with snow summits
lower down have been burned over
and show grayish in the distance
but a nearer view shows them
to be covered with willows and
other shrubs whose changing
color is magnificently contrasted
against shades of yellow and
green giving a beautiful effect
In the afternoon we passed along
a long bay and gradually showed up
in one place a high cliff ^{bank} of sandstone
and above covered shores, and
part by other small yellow islands
in company at sunset in a small
shallow bay among the spruce woods
But the land is low and stretches

back a mile or two to the foothills
There about there is nothing
here in the valley now beginning
to change color, rock a good
size, Moose tracks are common
in the low ground and the
ridges of the hills apparently afford
the animals good pasture
Salmon seen in the water
early and after passing a short
distance up and down about
5 miles when we had to port where
the wind prevented us from making
a long port about there we saw
a number of nearly snowed tracks
of Moose and bear are common
When the wind went down we
made a start and crossed the
long front which seems to be
the turning point of the coast
The shore here turning southeast
We ported about here in a
shallow inlet the land
is rather low and grows up
to spruce and willows

Sunday Sept 13 We left our camp about 7:30
I paddled across two rather small bays
and then saw out a long narrow point
and turned into a bay which ran some
distance back toward the east. Its
south shore was bounded by a
low sandy flat 50 yards or so wide
and back of this a low ridge cut
by gullies ran parallel to the shore.
This was covered by small growth
which showed bright red the changing
foliage of the willow, dwarf birch
etc. The sandy flat was beautifully
wooded with tall slender white
spruce. I took some photos here
and then passed on westward
and passing one or two small
points by one of which an Indian
family (the first human beings seen
beside our own party since leaving
the vicinity of Fort Rae, we rounded
another long point and entered
a deep wide bay. We crossed it
diagonally and camped in a
small inlet where we were protected
it from the wind and waves.

Monday Sept 14 Left camp at 7 o'clock
and paddled a good sized bay
and started in a large bay but
were forced by the wind to
stop about 10 o'clock. I busied
myself with some specimens and
we remained until nearly 3 when
the wind had gone down a little
We then rounded the deep bay
and passed a long low gravelly
point where the ice had piled
up great quantities of small
stones beyond this we took
another similar but smaller
bay. These bays had sandy
and rocky shores and are
well wooded the trees
now giving quite an impress
to the scenery by the yellowish
foliage, also the aspens
Two or three smaller bays were
met crossed. In one of these was
an Indian camp and a young
man paddled out to us and talked
a few minutes with us. We
camped at dark in a small bay
having I used to load the canoe.

Wednesday Sept 15 We left camp at 7
o'clock and after passing one or
two points came to the deep bay
at the bottom of the big bend
extending over 1/2 mile from
the outlet of the lake. The day
was fine but dead calm and
we were enabled to strike across
the mouth of the bay about
3 miles while crossing we saw
many large trout. We had our
first meal on the point
across the bay the Manitou
Islands which had been in
sight since mid afternoon
yesterday now appeared quite
near. They are high and
rocky and apparently grown
over with Ericaceous shrubs
their apparent nearness and
constantly changing appearance
as one tracks bears the
creek has apparently been the
reason for the name. We
passed them about one o'clock
apparently about a mile off

short in the afternoon
we came about 30 miles
along a nearly straight
creek mouth low and fairly
well wooded and with some
and gravelly shores. We camped
at sunset on the shore which
refers to keep on in such
the same direction. The deer
was good and perfectly calm
and the flies in quite house
style. Tracks of bears and
moose were seen on the shore
in the afternoon and we
landed south off the deep
bay and came then back
in the shore in the place
I shot a number of birds
and took some photos.
The evening is fine though
in the afternoon it looked
a little threatening.

Wednesday Sept 16 we made our way
out though we had some difficulty
looking in the surf. After
padding a few miles we were forced
to put ashore on account of the wind.
The coast here is flat and
nearly bare though back a half
mile or so the spruce woods
run parallel with shore shortly
after noon we made another
start and kept along the coast
which was much the same char-
acter until ^{nearly} dark when we had
to put ashore again suddenly by
a thick fog which came on.
The place where we landed
was almost devoid of trees a
few small spruces and willows
being the only ones but we got
up a shelter made ourselves
as comfortable as possible
we saw few birds today

Thursday Sept 17 It rained and
blow hard during the night and
was still blowing at daylight.
I skinned some birds I had
and about noon the wind went
down so we were able to start
again when it cleared up a little
we could see that at the rear
the end of the lake so we
passed the outlet half a mile
or so from where we camped
It rained considerably while we
were crossing the narrow est
of the lake to the N shore we
made for some tents where
the Indians were drying fish and
metting one in a canoe we got
him to show us the location of
the old Fort H B. This was on
a piece of ground slightly higher
than the surrounding marsh and
beside a narrow channel
which connects a rounded bay
half a mile or more in length
with the main body of the lake
we entered this bay and after
some search for a suitable

place to camp, pitched my camp on the northern shore where low and high ground are easily accessible. The ground surrounding the bay is rather low and mossy and grown up to spruce and willows and tamaracks. As it was late when we camped I did not fish out any traps. The weather continues rainy and threatening. It is my intention to remain here several days and make as complete a collection as possible. I took a musket in the evening near camp this being the first place where I had seen any since leaving the height of land between St. Rae and St. Bendale. We were visited in the early evening by 5 Indians who talked at great length with Coney my canoe man who now has the first opportunity in weeks to converse with his people.

Friday Sept 18 I took some books and set out a lot of traps in the marsh back of camp. The day was rather wet and unpleasant and I gave up collecting. We and the Indians set traps for moose and muskrat for traps.

Saturday Sept 19 Took a good catch of mammals including some muskrat, otter, weasel, lynx bobcat and also took some birds down bushes and willows now fast dropping the leaves also tamarack showed the following plants Picea Abies Pumpkin vine Salix (several species) Thlaspi mon lobelia Chamaesyce Linum Urtica Knobelia Empetrum Lepidium can Chamaesyce Pyrola Lilium petiolaris Andromeda polystachys hirta Marrubium Viola (V.) Viola odorata Hypericum Aster

Tuesday Sept. 20 Took ~~some~~ ^{two} traps
a Trichomys in my traps and
a rabbit. did not hunt for
from camp but hunted myself
with specimens. Birch and melons
nearly bare of leaves

Wednesday Sept 21 Took a number
of mammals including
Microtus & Pedetes observed
ribes (red & mostly fruit) near the
outlet of the small river. It
cleared during the afternoon
The moon has just commenced
to change. Put up quite a lot
of specimens in the afternoon
and met a good many of my
trap. Mac & the Indian also
set some steel traps and
some snares for rabbits
In the morning we had a
fine view of the snow
covered mountain in the
direction of Fort Norman.
In a large flock & Waller
geese. Flying south.

Wednesday Sept 22 Took a fair
catch of mammals including Gray
toms, which I now consider to
be the Peromyscus described
by Richardson from this place.
There were very few birds
about and I took only a
spurce - probably the day was
fine but cloudy and warmer
than for several days. Hunt
some of my traps in the evening
but a black (Lata quadrata)
from the Indians - I passed
it. Saw a few arcticus in a
high part of the mountain
of Fort Norman.

Wednesday Sept 23 Took a fair catch
of mammals but nothing unusual
except a marten. The day was
cloudy and there was very little
wind about.

Thursday Sept 24 A very hazy
and damp day for traps took
a fair catch of common mammals
and made them up and kept
some of my traps.

Friday Sept 26. Took a rather small catch of mammals including 2 foxes and 4 lynx traps. This morning got back. Saw a N. Shrike in pursuit of a rubin which was evidently much alarmed. Was visited by an Indian who has just arrived from the Grizzly Bear Hills where he says moose are very common. He also reported otters to be common about McVicar's Bay.

We have made arrangements with the Indians to leave them with us on Monday and help us on the way down the river. He reported very few and as we would be heavily loaded we might have much difficulty at the rapids.

Saturday Sept 26. Took 4 foxes and 4 lynx traps. The day was cold and windy. Saw and shot a down sparrow the first one seen

for sometime. Caught some of my traps. Obtained and preserved some whitefish a large one and two small ones probably the herring whitefish.

Sunday Sept 27 Took a small catch of mammals including 2 foxes and 4 lynx traps. Have made arrangements to leave in the morning with the Indians. Took some photos of the site of the former Moakay village. Took up my traps and we went down to the Indians houses to start with the two fox traps. The wind was too strong to row the boat to the outfit and we had to wait until after noon when we made a flat and sailing to the head of Bear River descended it for 20 miles or so and encamped at sunset on the right bank.

The country about the lake where the river leaves it is

flat and barren. The houses
extending for several miles
from the shore.

Bear River leaves the lake
between high banks of clay
and gravel and rocks. A short
distance a few miles down
the banks become lower, and
here I saw ~~willow~~ ^{willow} and poplars
(uppers) are of fair size
and of good growth. The
principal tree however is the
white spruce. The current is
nearly 5 miles an hour and
several small rapids ~~occur~~
by our camp the banks are
higher up & below as above
a few miles.

Tuesday Sept 17th. Spent a full day
the night and the morning rain.
Cloudy and cold. We make an
early start and paddle down
the swiftly running stream.
The mts. seen in the distance
at night fall gradually approach
the river and form the left
bank for several miles.

We reached the rapids about
~~11:30~~ noon and ran it easily.
Keeping close to the right bank
the mt. was then passed. At
this point a good deal of
ice still remained on the
banks. This was said to be
ice formed by the river
over flowing an account of the
bed being filled with ground
ice. A short distance below
here we stopped at the farm
of John Anderson a half
mile up known throughout
the country. Here we were
hospitably entertained and
given much attention.
The banks at the rapids
are high, of ~~the~~ clay and
lava rock very steep.
Below here the woods show
a more southern aspect.
The banks are poplars being
the fair size and the under
brush more abundant.
Both aspens and Balsam
poplars are of fair size.

and grow cheerfully on the
north bank. The spruce are
of fair size.

From approached Fort Norman
immediate the banks were gravelly and the
wood back from the river
mostly fire-swept. The Mts.
near Norman were in sight
wood strong and stony.
Camped at sunset on the
right bank evidently not
many miles from the mouth
of the river.

Wednesday Sept 30 M started at 8 am
and was fairly light and passed
on down the river. The banks are
high and steep, and clay in many small
terraces, but precipitous sections
cut into the river. M soon ^{came} came
down to the middle of the river and reached the mouth
of the river and passed up
to Ft. Norman a quarter of a mile
or so alone. Here M were
hospitably received by Mr and
Mrs Hartung who landed our
outfit as M will have to re-

main a day or two to get pemmican
and settle up accounts.
The boat goes reluctantly loaded
on the high bank of the river
to the river. Bear Park a high and
nearly bare mountain just below the
mouth of Bear River. over the
Mackenzie the Mts. are in grand
ranges now snow covered.
The Mackenzie at this point
is about a mile and a quarter
broad.

Thursday Oct 1. M remained at
Fort Norman. after breakfast
and sunrise drily. The sun
was cold and windy. Took some
photo of the Mts. and surrounding
country.

Friday Oct 2 Finished our preparation
for the trip and after dinner
left Fort Norman and com-
menced our journey to Fort
Simpson the day off gone and
we made good progress the
shores were gravelly and afford
ed a good trailering. We kept
the left bank (upward) and

encamped at dark on a
rocky spot below a saddle
point. The banks are high
and of clay or gravel with
a number of exposures of
lignite which were before
now seen a few miles
up. Took Norman the
country at the top of the
banks is covered with a
rather dense growth of
~~bottom~~ ^{bottom} alders and other
shrub. The spruce having
nearly all disappeared probably
by account of fire though
here and there a few
small ones appear among the
deciduous growth. Came about 10 miles
to 20 miles below Grand River
October 3. We left camp at 6
o'clock. During the forenoon we were
much bothered by a broad wind which
threatened to stop us but it went
down shortly before noon and the
afternoon was quite calm. The banks
continued much the same as yesterday
but were higher. We encamped at
dark just above the head of Grand River

In the afternoon saw large patches
of Eleocharis erected about four
miles below ^{above last night's camp} Grand River and
gathered flowers of a species of
Gentian. Saw many tracks and
a flock of snow geese going
south along the river.
Tuesday Oct 4. Left about 7:30
and continued as of the morn.
We had a good deal of difficulty
traversing along the shore of small
islands which are accumulations
of stones the river and on
one of which we found we
had remained last night.
About noon we reached the
main shore and here we had
a hard time getting by a
long high cut bank. ~~Here~~
^{Our last} Norman was formerly situated
on this bank. ^{now} we met a
party of Indians from the
U.S. in their large snowshoes
had the荷包ed same tea
for some white sheep meat
We camped at dark on the
western shore about opposite
Mt Clark.

To 10 miles above Gravel River.

Monday Oct 5. Continued to go up the river. It was much impeded by long gravelly points the water being low, about noon we passed the mouth of a clear rapid stream flowing from the westward in a short distance above but we crossed to the eastern bank. We paddled along the mouth of two good sized bays, caused by the low state of the river. We camped at dusk on the high bank ^{morning set} ^{13 miles} ^{below} ^{now} ~~10 miles~~ ^{below} ^{10 miles} ^{below} Blackwater R.
Tuesday Oct 6. Kept on up the river all day long. We passed a fair sized River emptying into the meander on the opposite side about noon. The banks were high and the bank stony or gravelly all day. Passed a small creek with some way back from the river.

To 10 miles above Blackwater River

Wednesday Oct 7. Started at 6 o'clock and went on until about noon at passed the mouth of a ^{Blackwater} River ~~which was the~~ ~~Black-~~ ~~water~~ and I crossed to the opposite side and the water was high about mid afternoon I struck a town and was told soon it close. The land here is very rocky and dry except at the mouth of the river where a broad gravel flat was just a mile with some vegetation.

^{20 1/2 miles below the Rock by the River side.}
Thursday Oct 8. I worked a little in the night but the weather was warmer and it turned cold in the forenoon. We went a few miles in good river soon and by noon there was none. We had good tracking out at night and reached a low water off a rocky hill which I crossed in the Rock by the River side said to be 30 miles from to Wyo.

to Rock by the River Side.

Friday Oct 9 Continued on up the river the shore was gravelly and the banks mostly high. Passed the mouth of a good sized stream about before noon and a short distance above found the camp of some Indians from whom the Indians had moved and been recently. Passed the Rock by the River side late and camped a mile or so beyond.

Saturday Oct 10 ^{20 miles below Wrigley} Repeated of the river the banks retaining more the same character. The day was cool and a strong wind impeded our progress unmercifully. We camped at dusk about 8 miles below Fort Wrigley.

Sunday Oct 11 Went up to Fort Wrigley where we were welcomed by Mr. Timothy Gaudet the officer in charge. Took way in shelter in the night.

The river at a point where sand island abutted the channel and formed a small sand bar each side. Wrigley is on the more on each side of a considerable tributary.

Monday Oct 12 ^{20 1/2 miles above Wrigley} We remained at Fort Wrigley last night and left there this morning about 9 o'clock. The banks above Fort Wrigley are low and the current less strong. Down below the shores also afford better tracking.

We went nearly 20 miles camping at dusk opposite the lower end of the long island and I think a short distance below Wrigley River.

Tuesday Oct 13 ^{20 1/2 miles below Nahanni River} Started 4 miles of course in the night. The wind was blowing strongly up the river so we set sail and made fair progress against the current all day camping at even distance upon the long bank.

above Nahanni River

Wednesday Oct 14 Left on up the river had no wind so had to trudge which was difficult on account of the snow and the steep shores. We camped at nightfall a short distance above Nahanni River took some photos of the Nahanni Mts which all a mass of snow. Our camp was a short distance above an Indian River.

^{2000 mrs above Nahanni R.}
Thursday Oct 15 We had some snow in the night and it was still falling when we started. but stopped before noon. The afternoon was fair but cold. Considerable ice was drifting on the opposite side of the river when we camped. we made good progress the trudging being good considering the snow. Played tennis on a short time before coming. Evening still very cold.

^{2050 mrs below Fort Simpson}

Friday Oct 16 Went on much ice running in the river and consequently made slow progress. Toward night the ice became bad that we were forced to stop and concluded we had best cross to the opposite shore so as to be on the Fort Simpson side of we were unable to go on. We accordingly crossed just above the large islands and made our way up that side up a short distance the wind having driven the ice to the rock shore to a great extent. At nightfall we drew up the canoe and camped in some spaces of the bank.

^{2140 mrs below Simpson}
Saturday Oct 17 About 4 inches of snow fell in the night and in the morning the river was nearly full of ice. We started but we soon forced to stop and were forced to conclude that our canoe navigation is brought to a close. We

therefore landed our outfit
and drew out the canoe.
After dinner Harry made
ready I started to walk to
Fort Simpson accompanied
by 'Coney' the Indian. We
walked on beds of snow
soft as we shall be obliged
to camp to last once. In the
walking fair. sometimes
on the beach and some-
times on the ice close to
shore. We walked steadily
until night fall and then
camped in a spruce grove.
The snow ceased falling
in the afternoon but at
night it still looks threatening.
The river continues full of
ice and slush. Our camp
is a short distance below
some Indian houses.

To 25 miles below Ft Simpson

Sunday Oct 18 about twelve of snow
fell in the night we started early in
after going a few miles passed
some half dozen Indian houses
on the opposite bank. He gave us
a salute and we shouted in answer
and kept on our course the
walking was fair during most of
the forenoon, but in the afternoon
we passed long stretches of slippery
beaches where the snow had
drifted and filled up all the
interspace into which our feet
plunged at every step. We made
good progress however the rocks
and ice at nightfall sent us into camp
on the side of the sloping bank.

Came about 15 miles

Monday Oct 19 To Martin River 8 miles below
Ft Simpson. The walking was much bad
and we could not make very
fast time but we made about
15 miles camping just above
Martin River. Came about
15 miles

To Fort Simpson

Tuesday Oct 20 Started as soon as it was fairly light and soon came to some islands separated from the main shore by shallow sloughs and patches of sand which are covered by water when the snow is high.

We were enabled to cut across some of these places, and about 10 o'clock we came in sight of the mouth of the Dease and soon reached Fort Simpson where we were kindly received by Mr Anderson the officer in charge, and his clerks. I now arranged a room in the Big House and proceed to make myself comfortable.

Wednesday Oct 21 Put in the day overhauling my outfit and sorting my things. Cannot do much active collecting until I get my tools and catalogues from below.

Thursday Oct 22. Was occupied much as yesterday made preparations to send men with dogs to bring up some of the lighter articles from the camp below.

Friday Oct 23. The men started this morning for the camp down the river Saturday Oct 24 Spent most of the day in the woods and obtained a number of specimens. Visited the hills to the westward and the lower part of the Island. Got some rabbits which still show traces of the dark pelage but are mostly white.

Sunday Oct 25. Worked in the forenoon and in the afternoon took a walk to the hills to the west where many birds were observed.

Monday Oct 26 Spent the forenoon in the woods visiting the lower end of the island and collecting a few birds. The men arrived in the evening bringing the lighter articles. My shotgun already disabled, was about finished on this trip up, one of the men falling and breaking the stock. The day was warm and the snow soft.

Tuesday Oct 27 The day proved so warm that I was tempted to try to set the canoe and the rest of the baggage up and started Mac and his Indians in a small canoe to

the place. The ice has stopped running and the river is open. They got away shortly after dinner but a strong wind blowing up stream forced them to give up the attempt at least for this evening though they have hopes of starting again tomorrow. The food and blankets were cached a few miles below and they returned to the post. As the weather has turned much colder since noon, however, I am afraid that navigation is now stopped for the season as the ice will soon commence running again if the cold continues.

Wednesday Oct 28 Had to abandon the attempt to bring the canoe up as the ice is running thick and the weather has turned cold. Was occupied all day on specimens of which a number have accumulated.

Thursday Oct 29. Put in the day on specimens and making preparations to send Mac and Coney up the River to trap and hunt. as it will be a month before they can start for their home.

Friday Oct 30 Was occupied on specimens all day. In the evening Captain Miles, with my help, developed 300s of my films exposed on the Bear Lake trip. They proved to be fine pictures, as a rule.

Saturday Oct 31 Was occupied on specimens all day but not be able to start the men off trapping until Monday. It snowed here quite heavily in the afternoon and evening.

Sunday Nov 1. Went to church and wrote letters.

Monday Nov 2. Worked on specimens and arranging photos. In the evening Capt. Miles developed some more of my photos which proved to be fair.

Tuesday Nov 3 Put in the day arranging my negatives and on specimens and in the evening developed some the remainder of my photographs.

Wednesday Nov 4. Put in the day arranging negatives and on my reports.

Thursday Nov 5. Spent the day in the woods collecting and setting traps.

Friday Nov 6. Took Scissors, *Eratonyx*
Peromyscus and *Dom. richardsoni* and
personatus also a few birds.

Saturday Nov 6. Took a ruffed
grouse near the post and a few
mammals - day snowy and windy.

Saturday Nov 7. Took a few mammals and
Bonasa in the forenoon. In the
afternoon fixed up my specimens
and worked on my notes.

Sunday Nov 8. Wrote letters and read.
The winter wind blew last night 50 below 0

Monday Nov 9. Took a few mammals
and a *gashowu* Very few birds now
about.

Tuesday Nov 10. Putt in the day working
on reports.

Wednesday Nov 11. Spent the forenoon in the
woods taking some replicas and a
sharp *lanceolatus* and a few mice in
traps. In P.M. skinned my specimens and
cooked on water. a raw cold day.

Thursday Nov 12. Putt in the day on reports

Friday Nov 13. Took a G. Howe in trap and
shot some snowbirds. also trapped
a few mice. A very raw cold day, the
coldest of the season so far. Took some photos -

Nov 17. Has been taking a few specimens
Most every day. Day Mac and
Coley left for Providence
Nov 28. accompanied Capt. Mills on a visit
to this line of rabbit traces extending
about 6 miles. We crossed the river
diagonally downward from the
foot of the island to get to the
beginning of the track which made
a circle inland. We found 27
rabbits. Took some replicas and
Audubonii Chickadee

See 5 during the past week I have several
times spent a part of the day in the
woods and have taken up some
birds and several Great Horned
and Snowy Owls.

Today in again out the woods
After snows getting a large number
of rabbit and a ruffed grouse
which I shot near the post. While
crossing the river we saw tracks
of 3 wolves and several foxes.
The track on which the snows are
set passed through small spruce
forests and meadows.

Dec. 6 Took a light-colored S. N. Owl
one of my traps on the table.
The sun now rises about 9 o'clock
and we have had breakfast by
campfire for some time.

Dec. 7. Have been taking a number
of snowy owls in my traps so that I
now have a good series. Have made a
few short excursions about the island
and have taken a few birds.
Sun rises about 7:30 and sets at
7:30

After a day or two before Christmas
a small child belonging to some
Indians living across the river died
from the "cramp" which was quite
pernicious for a while. This was thought
to be in consequence of the father being
a wolf which he had poisoned
They will kill a wolf but the
supposition prevents them from skin-
ning it or handling it in any way. In
this case an extra price offered to one
of the Indians for the consequences. One or
two other children who saw the dead
wolf became sick, but never

Persons conversant with the facts
attribute the death of the infant to a
keg of beer which had been brewed
at the house. too ~~addictive~~ ^{addictive} ~~addictive~~ ^{addictive} ~~addictive~~
which caused the infant to be
neglected.

This mixture made from water
hops & sugar with sometimes a
little flour and two or three
ounces of tobacco boiled down
is manufactured in considerable
quantities by the Indians and sold
to the whites. In some
cases it is flavored with the
bottom portion of the bark as
it has to be purified if with
a stick or a spoon instead of
a glass.

Besides this Indians eat walrus
meat or ~~water~~ ^{water} mussels much
of which are taken into traps both raw
skinned & dried out of doors
When such are cooked and eaten
the bones must not be eaten by
dogs or no more beech nuts
be caught.

On Jan 1st we were around to a
Native breakfast in order to
get ready for the reception to the
servants & Indians. about
\$30 or 9 the engaged servants com-
fort and ~~the~~ ^{the} morning regaled
with coffee & tea. About 40 gallons
of coffee and about 750 cakes
(plain & curranted) besides some
loaves of currant bread. A great
quantity of small pies & tarts
were prepared for the occasion
after a short chat the engaged
servants left then I was off in
morning a present of a pound
of tea, a pound of tobacco
and a paper of matches. After
this the Indians ~~were~~ came in
and were regaled in a similar
manner. The best he was given
the same for each of the engaged
servants the ^{and the women} ~~the~~ ^{and the} Hunter
a small ^{a small present} quantity, most of the
day was spent by the boys and
young men in playing football
about their they were invited to have
the gramophone. to this wonder

and delight of the natives.
Shortly after 7 P.M. the bellows
rang for the dance and nearly
a hundred assembled in the
new room from which the
stove & tables had been moved
a half breed or Indian fiddler
played "The girl I left behind me"
and various other popular tunes
and the Indians and white
men of the establishment performed
dancing up jigs & reels until the
two small hours of the morn-
ing. In the morning one or two
of the Indians had to be ejected
in consequence of having con-
sumed too much beer. Several
other performances Perry & Dan
Pine Valley or other music.
There was an Indian called
the "Pelleman" Foxon having
had frequent interviews with
that public office while
living on the frontier

no cache 50 miles down River

Jan 14 Left Fort Simpson accompanying
Bro. Cansell who volunteered to make
a trip down the river to bring up my
baggage as we were unable to get
any Indians to undertake the job
and labor at the post was scarce.
I left at 5 a.m. with the thermometer
at 40° and a light wind blowing in
my face. Some Indians living at the houses
35 miles down the river had left the day
before and we had been waiting to
take advantage of their trail. We followed
the main trail to the near the foot of the
island and then struck out to the river
keeping it for several miles across
a high bank outside of the big Island
below the Fort Island. Along with
backwoods we had considerable difficulty
in following the trail as it had dried
considerably during the traverse. I froze
my cheeks quite badly having walked to
my cache we had our first meal a short
distance below Martin River. 8 miles below
the "Fort" at daylight. After this we ran on
until about half past 12 passing the "Two
Islands" about 11.30, probably after noon or
had dinner about 30 miles below Fort Simpson

After dinner we ran on keeping on the
same side of the river for about 7
miles and then crossing diagonally to the
opposite side which we reached a short
distance above the "Two Islands". We did
not know just how far below these houses
the houses were and after going a
mile or two in more so cold that we stopped
and built a fire beside a stranded string.
After a short stay and a cup of coffee we
proceeded on and reached the houses
about 6.30. We went into the house of one
Send-e-tah who had been expecting us. The house
consisted of one room about 24 by 16'.
At the back of the room the small fireplace
with its thick walled chimney occupied a considerable
space and in the room at each side
was a bed. Two of the beds occupied
the other corners of the room. The walls
were not neatly papered with newspaper
and there illustrated supplements and one
or two big year chromos hung on the
walls. Two small tables with trunks
beneath stood at each end of the room.
Four windows each with 6 panes of glass
admitted a fair light when there
was any outside. In front of the

was
fireplace & a small cooking stone
with a flat iron poker and cast iron
box or "nugget". This was connected
with the chimney by short pipe when
this was fired it added considerably
& heat the place, the fireplace however
sending a good share of its heat up
the chimney. In honor of our arrival
a candle burned at each end of the
room on a small shelf. The occupants
of the house were Seeridge-tah an oldish man
slightly gray and his wife — who occupied
the corner both right of the fireplace. All married
daughter — with her husband Sah-tay occupying
the space on the other side of the fireplace.

A young man Saugus no relation to the family
— a young son of the host occupied the
bed at the left hand of the door. This was
clean & of its bedclothes and placed at
our service the former occupants making
their beds on the floor beside it. The
remaining bed was the resting place of
Charlotte a widow of the gross variety apparently
about 20 or 22. These two daughters were
among the best looking girls of the region
— I had ~~of course~~ ^{was} told on action
put in the New Year money at the Fort

Jan 15: I had started from the fort
home in consequence of having run about
12 miles upon a hard track a few days
previously and my tramp of 35 miles
yesterday did not improve it so that I
did not feel like going down to the
cabin this morning. We therefore en-
gaged one of the Indian Saugus to go
with his team of dogs and carry back
a part of the stuff. Mr. Cawell and
the Indian left about 7.30 and I re-
mained at the house. Shortly after Mr. Caw-
ell left. The old Indian went off to the
lynx snare strings before noon with
three lynxes. Two were froze but the
other a small one was yet warm and
this one was skinned ~~was~~ after dinner.
The old man's son in law also spent the
afternoon game & his rabbit snare strings
with a load of rabbits. I was invited
to partake of roasted rabbit several times
during the day and found it good
much better than the same animal
for food. The "gray widow" and the
younger brother played checkers
for some time. I would gladly have
played to pass the time but can

that the game was different from the one I was accustomed to, I did not propose taking a part. Each herd about 16 men and colors being a hard thing to distinguish amongst them, and semi-darkness the men were pale or round. The board had fewer spurs than usual to accommodate the larger number of men. There were no kings or kingrow but the went but all the men jumped backward or any odd way from the start.

About dark Mr. Cansell arrived with all the stuff. He had had some difficulty during the cache, leaving horses at the way down and gone by it 10 or 11 miles. It will make quite a load and we cannot make the fort in one day from here so will not start until daylight. and then can easily make our cache more than halfway to the fort in time to camp before dark. Jan 16. Left at daylight with our load which was increased both in size and weight by the two frozen lumps which the old man had prepared for Mr. Cansell to take with fort in

found the morning cold, and my nose was frozen before long this morning considerably with area of my face which was then affected. We had dinner in a sheltered spot among some spruces, and then went on. Saw many fresh moose tracks and one in came down. Saw almost no birds in these islands some time before dark and gathered a good supply of wood before dark. We put up a canvas shelter and made fire, a comfortable for us and after sitting by the fire several hours went to bed. The night was ^{free of} cold in afternoon and it wedged down to 17 below and we had to get up about 3 o'clock and make a fire as soon as it was light it began to light we started. Had dinner at Martin River and then struck across the big river to the Fort Island. Here we had difficulty in following the trail as it had been almost completely obliterated. We made good time however and reached the fort when as dinner was being served. On

Jan 16 We picked up a rabbit beside the track. It had come down to the river from the woods had made a short tail among the broken ice and had the seemed been on its track but had sunk down and died without a struggle. I saved it skinning to try to ascertain the cause of death.

On skinning this animal I was struck by the dry condition of the skin and peck the skin separating from the flesh with difficulty. The viscera however were excessively moist even watery. The stomach contained only a small quantity of comminuted food. woody substances in a very wet condition. The throat appeared much inflamed. The heart and lungs seemed congested and were saved in formalin together with those of another specimen picked up about the same time.

March 19. Took a walk down the track down the island and saw a flock of w.w. crossbills the first seen since early winter. There was a flock of about 10. The males were singing almost continuously as they fed on the cones of the white spruce. The song was a low hurried but very sweet warbling ~~song~~. A male was taken.

March 22 Took a walk across the river to the Johnson lot saw robins. In the afternoon went down the island taking 1 Am. Steel birdshot.

March 23. Spent the afternoon in the woods saw 2 pairs of godwicks. Observed couple Jays mating. Took Hudsonian chickadee from small flock. Counted annelongs in Balsam Pine 11 inches in diameter and found 102.

March 28 Spent the afternoon in woods back from the river S.W. of Post. As I was walking a small flock of 10 Redpaws. A hawk but made a swoop at them and wasif them alighted on a tree near me from which I shot him. This is the first one of the season.

Consider 10 ravens high in the

air soaring about as crows
do some times. Heard a Grouse
in the afternoon. Took acetic 3 test
paper in Bruce. Snowpeas appeared
March 29. Spent the day writing
letters and compiling temperature
records.

March 30 Spent the day writing.
Slight fall of snow in forenoon
but afternoon warmer. and only
slightly cloudy. The buds and
catkins on the willows and alders
now give a brown appearance to
the woods where these trees are
common or predominant.

March 31 Spent most of day writing warm
and clear

April 1. Spent most of the day in the
woods taking photos etc. Warm and
snow melting and settling fast.

Heard drumming of Picoides am. fasciatus
April 2 in woods most of day warm
until afternoon. Saw a number of
small moths flying about in woods.
These about $3/8$ inch long grayish
brown and with wings keeled when closed.
Saw flock of about 100 snowbunting soon
taken colder & snowing in evening.

April 3. made trip out on tracks
S.W. of Fort taking two Canada
Geese. and a number of saw
buckings about the fort. Pussy willow out
April 5. Spent nearly all day in
the woods taking a number
of birds and several photos.
Heard drumming of T. trogon.
April 6 Most of day in woods. after
warm day. but saw few birds.
April 7. Forenoon in woods exploring
a new track on which Jackelope
has snarls; found several
large nests and will keep them
in view as Hawks or owls may use
them. Cloudy and warm & clear
P.M.

April 8 Spent forenoon in woods on track
followed yesterday saw Goshawk eating
a rabbit. Climbed to nest a large
isopan and found it well lined and
evidently by Goshawks but saw none
about. While at nest a pair
of goshawks alighted close by with
loud cries. Took no birds developed
some photos in evening at Capt. Mills.

April 9 In woods am but took
nothing

April 10 Spent forenoon and half of
afternoon in woods taking a few birds
and some photos.

Apr. 12. Spent forenoon exploring
large Island below the Fort Island.
Took a few birds. Observed pair
of Ravens on the Island visited
apparently building as one was carry-
ing grass but failed to locate
nest. No female snow buntings yet observed.
Buds of Viburnum swelled considerably
many insects observed on ice.

Apr. 13 Spent part of day in woods
Taking some birds Female snow bunting taken
Apr. 14 Forenoon in woods taking
a ruffed grouse. Saw another they
were enjoying the bits of bare
ground on a sunny hillsides
Great numbers of snow buntings
females ~~first~~ taken and forming
apparently about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the flock.

Apr. 15. Forenoon in woods but
few birds ~~not~~ seen. Female snow
buntings very numerous.

April 17. Spent forenoon in
woods up Grand River. A warm
day. Saw many birds and
a dark butterfly with big black bor-
dered wings. a medium sized
Butterfly 1 egg in ~~the~~ Owl's nest.

Apr. 18. Forenoon in woods
Not many birds observed. Saw
another white bordered butterfly
and two rather small ones
with dark spots on wings.
Day very warm & pleasant
Snow nearly all gone in
fields and much water on
ice in river.

Apr. 19. Spent part of day in woods
but took nothing in particular a num-
ber of butterflies seen.

Apr. 20. Made an excursion to
top of hill across the channel. Taking
a ruffed grouse. One or two more
grouses seen.

Apr. 21. Took Bonasa and other
birds. Quite a number of moquitos
seen in woods. Butterflies common.

April 22. Made ~~trip~~ out on ice
Track to Owl's nest and found it

contained two eggs which I took also taking one of the owls. Found the walking very bad in the woods and had to wade many small streams. Had to walk about two miles in mud and water on my way home down the Liard. Little a lot of water is now coming down the Liard and the Mackenzie is nearly covered with water, though it is running over the ice only along the shore. If the weather keeps on this way the Liard must soon break. Snow was gone from open ground except the deepest drifts.

Saturday Apr 23. Spent afternoon and part of afternoon in woods on the Island. Took a pair of rabbits in changing pelage. Saw few birds and took none. The catkins of ~~the~~ Alnus alnophetala opened today. Saw many willows on the island 10 inches in diameter. The ice commenced

to break at the mouth of the Liard yesterday and this morning there was quite a space showing and a channel opened across the battery. Sunday Apr 24 Took some photos. The Liard rose considerably. Mosquitoes biting. Monday Apr 25 Liard still rising and some new channels opened across the battery. Took a number of Lapland longspurs They were feeding in the field between the Fort and the mission and along the shore of the river. Tuesday Apr 26. Took a few birds but the day was windy and rather cool and few were seen.

Wednesday April 27. Spent the forenoon setting small traps. but saw no birds to collect. Spent most of the afternoon overhauling my provisions and outfit.

Thursday Apr 28. Set more small traps and secured a number of birds including 1 horned lark. Took a ruffed grouse on drumming stand. Heard a number of wood frogs and secured three.

Friday April 29. Took a few mammals in traps and a number of birds. Took a pigeon hawk which was perched on a flag pole. It flew out over the river and settled on the ice a quarter of a mile from shore. I crossed the open channel in a canoe and secured the bird.

Shortly after six o'clock the Liard broke its bonds from the Big Point. a break formed nearly straight across the Mackenzie pushing the ice up on the opposite bank. At the same time a mountain of ice about 60 feet high formed at the mouth of the nearer channel of the Liard. Several long fissures then formed in the Mackenzie some in the middle and some on near the opposite shore where the ice also gradually became heaped up. A good deal of ice also piled up on the shore

in front of the fort. To a height of about 20 feet I measured the ice and found it to be five feet in thickness. Nearly the whole surface of the ice moved slightly but became partially jammed opposite the mission. ^{some Indians} and stopped.

Saturday April 30.

^{the Indians} ~~the~~ remained the night. There was little change in the river this morning except that a channel of considerable width had formed below opposite the mission. During the day the entire surface of the river became broken up and the ice jammed in all shapes but becoming jammed below finally stopped and began to rise. Thus it remained at night.

Sunday May 1. There was a slight movement of the ice during the night and this morning the middle of the river was filled with numerous

quantities of driftwood. The river is now jammed tight everywhere and has risen probably 10 feet. The surplus water now passes down the channel back of the island. The entire surface of the batter is now covered several feet deep with ice and water.

Monday May 2 Took no birds except a Juncos, which was singing. Reset some traps. During the day the ice moved a few hundred yards down but still remains packed tightly.

Tuesday May 3 During the night the river broke away and continued to clear all day when all the ~~central~~ part of the channel was open. A few flocks of ducks appeared on the river today. Heard Chonophorus for the first time this evening.

Wednesday May 4 River continues to clear of ice. Observed several arrivals today which are described

recorded. Took a number of mammals and a few birds, and made them up.

Thursday May 5. A very stormy day and did not visit my traps took two short eared owls in traps. Nearly all the ice along shore, ^{cept} that piled high close to the bank ~~most~~ was carried away.

Friday May 6. Rain fell heavily and PM turned to snow which fell fitfully most of the PM but did not remain. Spent most of the afternoon in woods securing a number of birds and some mammals in traps.

Saturday May 7 Took a number of birds found Fox sparrows, and Yellow-rumped Warblers abundant in the morning on the island. Made a trip across the back channel but found few birds there. Large numbers of Snow geese passed over ^{northward} today following the Mackenzie, but arriving to indiscriminately by the Levee or over land.

Sunday May 8. The day was rather windy in the P.M. I went for a walk and reset some of my traps. Curious bushes common to bear.

Monday May 9. Took a number of birds. Yellow rumps were common as were also Fox sparrows which were singing.

Tuesday May 10. Out in the woods early in the morning seeing a number of birds. Took little in my traps. Heard a long-eared owl in a spruce thicket. Investigation of his stomach showed that with a microtus and an Ivotomys already on hand he had finished off with another Microtus and her five young ones. Large sheets of Mackenzie ice came down the slope.

Wednesday May 11. Out in the woods before breakfast and all the A.M. Took several birds, including the first Y.B. Lapoucker. Took a fine G-W Owl in trap. The lightest colored one taken after supper went with Fred Cannell across the river in his small

canoe. Encountered a flock of old-squaws and secured seven of them. They are very beautiful and interesting birds and with their wild clear notes and graceful flight interested me very much.

Thursday May 12. Spent the forenoon in the woods visiting the lower end of the island. Secured a few birds. Spent the afternoon on specimens. Took some willows and other shrubs. After supper went across the river with Fred Cannell. We saw few ducks and secured none but took three short-billed Gulls. Quite a lot of ice was drifting toward evening.

Friday May 13. Spent the forenoon in woods. The leaves on the aspens and birches now show quite plainly on the hillsides where these trees predominate. But few geese or mooses are now passing.

The Mackenzie ice broke ~~down~~ ^{at six a.m.} ~~at night~~ ^{at 6:20} and this morning the river was full of drifting ice and raised several feet again.

Leaving the latter and back channel

Saturday May 14. Spent forenoon and part of afternoon in woods and took a number of birds which I put up in the afternoon and evening. The river is now nearly clear of drifting ice and a large part of that which was jammed across, has broken away. The water has fallen and the bottom is again bare. Today the leaves on the aspens and birches are half an inch in length.

Sunday May 15. Took a walk to pond near lower end of Island in afternoon. The day was not very warm and birds were not much in evidence. During the day the ice jam at the opposite side of the river gave way and all the ice which had remained back of it went down.

May 16. Spent the forenoon and early part of AM in woods taking a good lot of birds which I skinned in the PM. After supper went across to Mackenzie with Fred Camsell and went up the small stream "Bluefish River." to the "barrier" where they catch the "bluefish" Books goadings. The barrier was a dam built across the river at a shallow point. It was constructed of branches placed against stone stakes driven into the gravel and was made quite tight with spruce branches so that a fish could not easily pass down the dam was V-shaped and at its apex a long basket of straight poles cone shaped was placed at base about 2 feet wide being built in at the opening of the dam. This basket was about 10 feet long and lay beside

a platform on which a man sat and scooped out the fish as they entered the basket trap. In attempt my to pass down the chute. When we arrived they had taken over 40 fish and they continued to come quite fast while we remained. The fish pass down in this way each spring and it is usual to take them in this way. They varied from about 10 to 16 inches long and weighed average probably 12 to 13 inches. I secured two for specimens. When a fish enters the basket he turns and would easily ascend the chute and escape were he not scooped up by the net which is fixed to a short pole. The fishing is kept up all night and from 100 to 200 fish are usually taken. *Vitis idaea* in flower.

Tuesday May 17 Spent forenoon in woods seeing a number of desirable birds which I made up in the afternoon. Am now making a short excursion every morning before breakfast as that is the best time for birds. Several new arrivals were noted today.

Wednesday May 18. Took a number of traps, noting several arrivals. The ice from the upper Mackenzie which has been running fast for a day or two has now nearly all passed. Took a small fish from a pool on the batture. It is said to be caught in considerable numbers by small hooks at the time of the year and a little ^{not this time} later. The Ulmus and Salsapopulus started to leave out today.

Thursday May 19 Took a number of good birds. The day was warm and vegetation made good progress. Made a trip across the river in the evening.

Friday May 20. Out in woods
early all the am and part of pm.
and took quite a large number
of birds. among them a
series of Painted Bunting
a small flock was found
in the field below the Fort and
by following them around
and hunting them carefully
I took 10. They fly in a
loose flock and not as
fast as the Lapland long-
spurs. and are harder to
see on the ground. as they
creep very stealthily among
the grass. They did not usually
fly far when disturbed. I
heard their characteristic
note only a few times.

A meadow Lark was taken.
It was unknown to all the
inhabitants of the place and
is probably only a straggler.
Also saw a house sparrow
but was unable to secure
it.

leaves of Ribis ^{and Alnus} (dark leaved) out.

Saturday May 21. Rained most
of the forenoon. Several birds
were secured. and made up
and I partially finished repairing
my canoe. In the evening
I packed up a portion of my
winter collection. The weather
has been calmer as the rain
was from the N and East.
Sunday May 22. Took ² bowls ~~birds~~ and noted
a number ^{birds} including some arrivals
Calypso bulbosa in flower also white
flowered Ribes and many currant
growing in the woods. Frolics (blue)
first noted about a week ago are
now common as are white
violets.

Monday May 23.

Was out at 8 am. and though
the day was cold and windy managed
to secure a number of desirable
birds. Found a small flock of
Golden Plovers in the field back
of Fort and secured two.

In the evening after supper
went out on the river with Fred
Ginsell securing a number
of ducks. ^{much ice, probably from Lake} now coming down the Moosehead

Tuesday May 24 The weather continues cool and few birds are coming and the leaves are of course correspondingly slow. Was out early and took a few birds including young redpolls just from the nest. About the middle of the forenoon as I was hunting about the middle of the island I heard a dog barking and coming nearer and a minute later a female moose ran past me grunting furiously with the dog in close pursuit. As I had only small shot in my gun I did not fire. The tracks of the animal made during the previous night were all about a small meadow. The moose turned off toward the main shore to the west. Shortly afterward I started over that way and when half way to the back channel heard two or three shots and dogs barking and running to the place saw the moose in the water bodily wounded and Tenislaw an Indian living at the place

in the water to his breast having just fired his last ball at it. He had been hunting rabbits and had only his shotgun. We ran around by a sandy spit to the animal which was close to the opposite shore and I gave her the finishing touch with BB shot and having bargained for the skin and made the opening cuts I came home skinning the skin and skull later in the day.

In the evening I went out on the River with Fred Cansell and secured specimens of Lesser and Greater Scaups noting also other species.

The ice has now nearly stopped moving on the Mackenzie and the "Wrigley" is expected every day and in fact has been expected for some time but is probably detained at Willow River on account of pressure of work.

Wednesday May 25. Was out early and took a few birds but the day was cool and windy and unfavorable was kept busy all the P.M. on my specimens

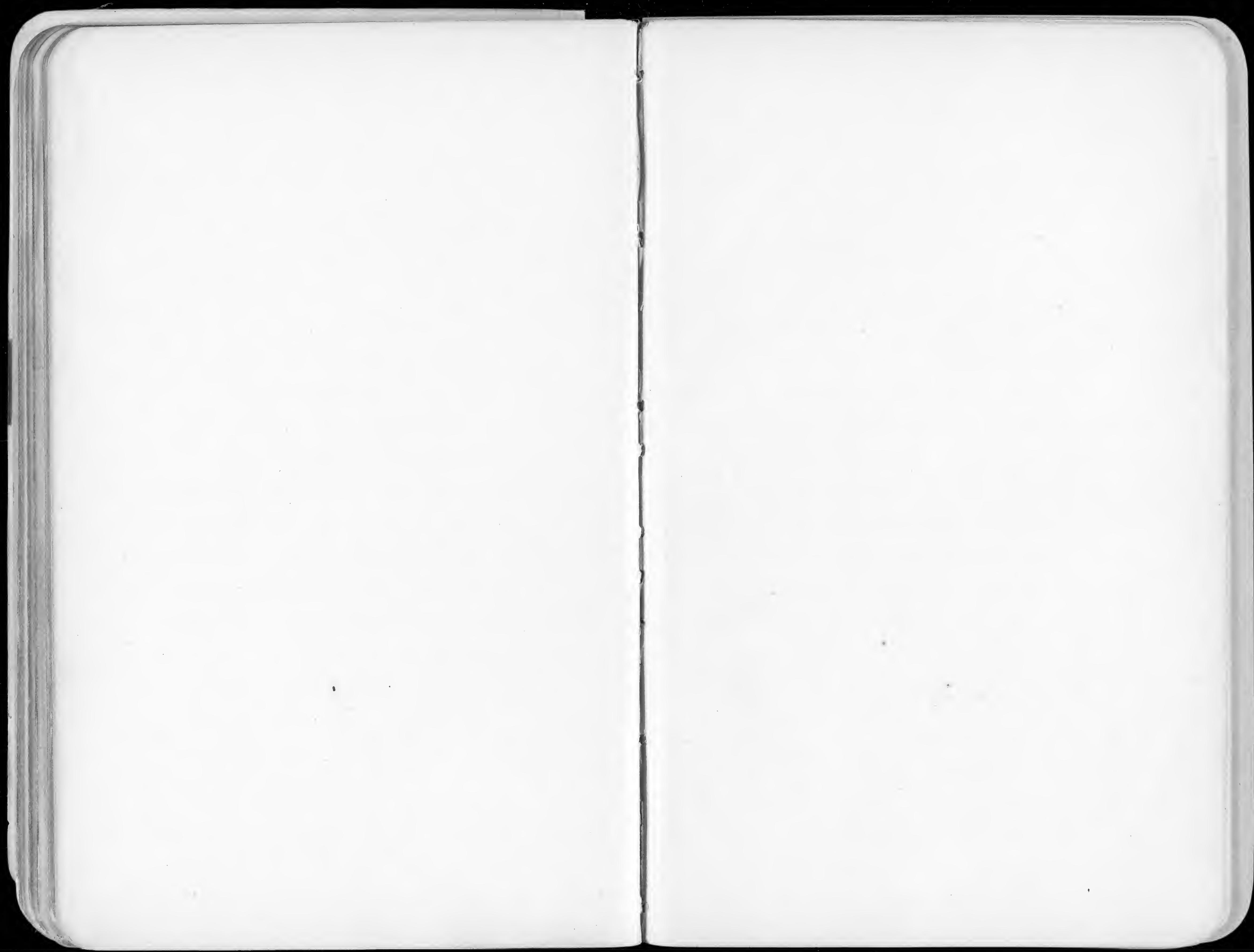
Thursday May 26. Put in the day on birds but without much success as the dull cold weather continues, the Wrigley arrived about the middle of the afternoon from Willow River. Her Jones and Capt. Mills brought me over a hundred bird skins and took many notes on migration which they will place at my disposal. I did some packing of specimens.

Friday May 27. Another poor day for birds. Secured a few and fixed them up. Also did considerable packing and some odd jobs.

Saturday May 28 Took only a few birds as the weather continues unfavorable.

Sunday May 29 Spent full for several hours in the AM. but made none. Took some plants and obtained specimens of Lunderling and Tern-stone during the day.

Monday May 30. Took a number of birds sent to Secured no new arrivals. Have about finished my packing and have filled 8 large cases with specimens.



Alcoholics other than mammals

98	<i>Eutelszia</i>	Edmonton	May 10 1903	✓ 125	<i>Corgonus</i> ♀ (Herring)	skin	Fort Franklin Sept 26	1903
99	<i>Chorophilus</i>	25 m. N. Edmonton	" 12 "	✓ 126	" (")	skin	" "	"
100	"	"	" "	✓ 127	(Sauces)	"	"	27
101	<i>Rana</i>	50 m. N.	" 14 "	✓ 128	<i>Corgonus</i> (Herring) (extro)	"	"	27
102	"	Fort Resolution	June 23	✓ 129	<i>Rana</i>		Fort Simpson	Apr 28 1904
103	"	"	" "	130	"			
104	"	"	" "	131	"			
105	"	"	" 25 "	132	"			May 15
106	"	"	" "	✓ 133	Grayling	"	"	16
107	"	"	" "	✓ 134	"	"	"	"
108	"	Maran R.	Aug 3	✓ 135	Small fish	"	"	18
109	Small fish	at longpilgo	Aug 4	136				
110	"	Savable Lake	Aug 7	137				
111	<i>Corgonus</i> skin	Lake Grant	Aug 12	138				
112	<i>Cristinomera namaycush</i> skin	"	"	139				
✓ 113	<i>Catostomus</i>	" "	" "	140				
✓ 114	Small minnow (adult)	" "	" "	141				
✓ 115	" "	(entire)	" "	142				
116	<i>Rana</i>	" "	" "	143				
✓ 117	Blackled back	Near G. Bear Lake	" 27 "	144				
118	" "	" "	" "	145				
✓ 119	" "	" "	" "	146				
✓ 120	<i>Corgonus</i> (Herring)	Fort Franklin	Sept 20	"	147			
✓ 121	<i>Lota</i>	" "	" 22 "	148				
✓ 122	<i>Corgonus</i> (Herring) (skin)	" "	" 24 "	149				
✓ 123	Grayling	(Skin)	" "	150				
✓ 124	<i>Corgonus</i>	(Skin) (loose)	" 26 "	151				

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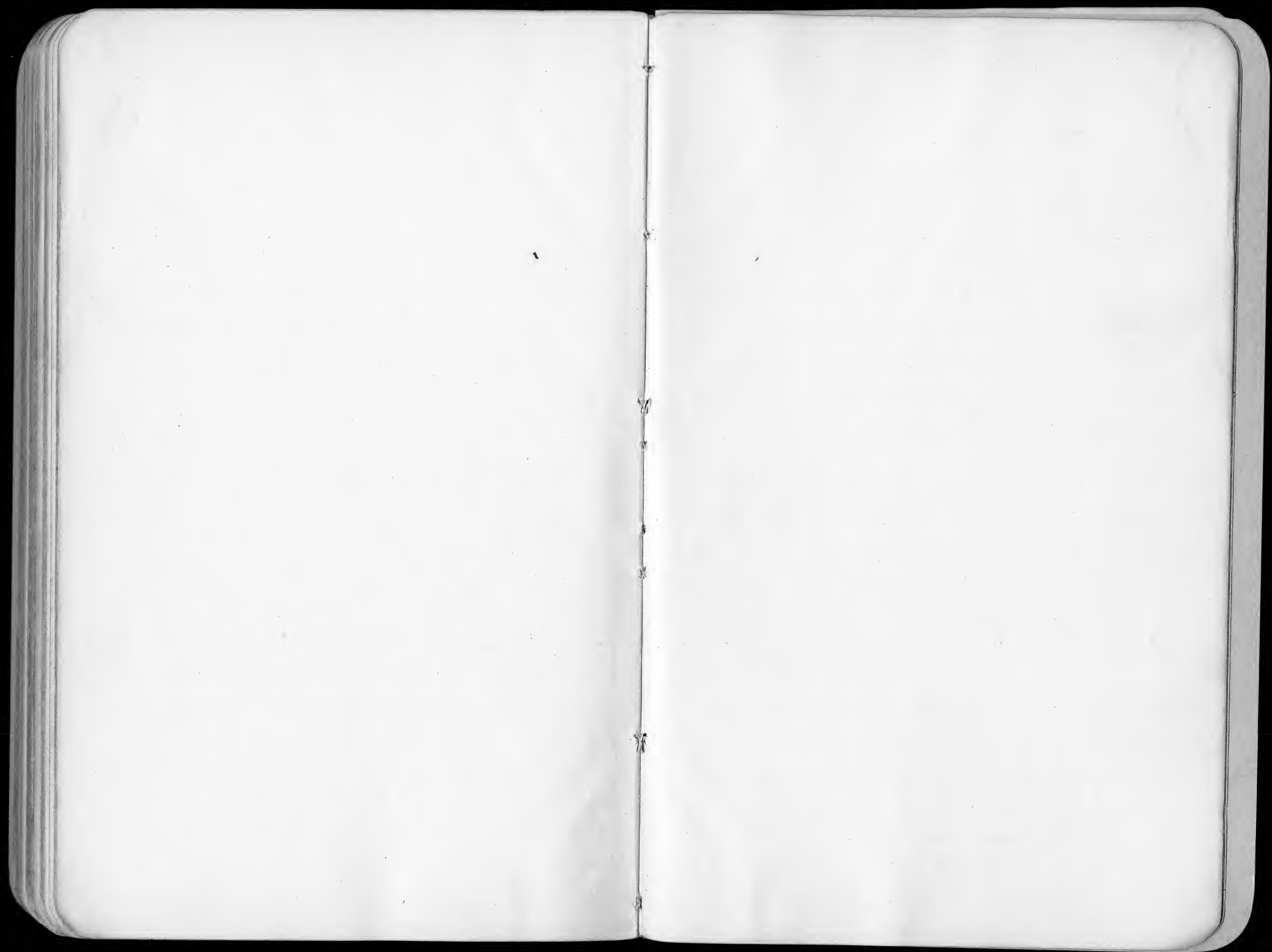
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✓ Maximum & Minimum Temperatures at Fort Simpson 1904

January

	Max	Min
1	-8	-36
2	-12	-33
3	-16	-25
4	-12	-30
5	-18	-25
6	+5	-15
7	+1	-11
8	-4	-14
9	-8	-32
10	-20	-40
11	-20	-34
12	-21	-34
13	-16	-24
14	-20	-30
15	-22	-32
16	-26	-40
17	-33	-47
18	-28	-44
19	-38	-45
20	-39	-54
21	-25	-54
22		
23		
24	-22	-39
25	-27	-39
26	-8	-32
27	+2	-22
28	-2	-8
29	-2	-8
30	-2	-70

February

	Max	Min
1	-8	-20
2	-16	-24
3		
4		
5	-21	-43
6	-30	-43
7	-28	-44
8	-23	-33
9	-22	-44
10	-16	-40
11	-30	-45
12	-26	-42
13	-29	-485
14	-30	-43
15	-13	-35
16	-6	-31
17	-18	-24
18	-24	-32
19	-26	-34
20	-17	-34
21	-20	-40
22	-17	-42
23	-17	-46
24	+2	-17
25	+5	-31
26	-4	-28
27	+4	-17
28	-2	-30
29	-10	-35

Maximum and Minimum

March

	Max.	Min.
1	-9	-37
2	-4	-32
3	0	-15
4	+4	-29
5	+4	-26
6	-4	-16
7	-11	-23
8	-11	-20
9	-9	-23
10	-3	-37
11	-4	-32
12	-4	-20
13	+6	-30
14	+6	-26
15	+2	-13
16	+14	-10
17	+14	-17
18	+11	-23
19	+10	-13
20	+10	-7
21	+6	-24
22	+4	-23
23	+12	-11
24	+15	-10
25	+22	-14
26	+41	+6
27	+50	+26
28	+40	+9
29	+40	+17
30	+41	+11
31	+42	+12

Pleasant w. west & nw
 Partially cloudy w. n. slightly
 cooler
 warm and clear

Temperatures at Fort Simpson 1904

April

	Max.	Min.
1	+ 32	+ 6
2	48	20
3	51	2
4	24	6
5	37	13
6	42	14
7	42	22
8	43	21
9	43	32
10	42	22
11	43	25
12	46	20
13	40	25
14	42	19
15	38	20
16	40	20
17	44	21
18	39	21
19	51	23
20	53	35
21	60	24
22	57	35
23	56	36
24	60	37
25	61	34
26	58	33
27	57	35
28	58	37
29	58	24
30	56	31

Warm clear am slightly cl. P.M.
 wind shifts to north & east snow away
 warm am. P.M. partially cl. ~~clear~~ N

Mild

Warm

Cloudy am. Warm clear P.M.

Cloudy am. warm P.M. Rainy

Cloudy slightly cooler but thining

Warm and fine

Warm and fine

Warm am & P.M. southerly winds
 becoming chilly at even

Rather warm clear

Clear. rather cool

Cool clear S.W. wind

Rather warm

Warm

Rather warm

Warm

Very warm & still

Warm south wind

Warm

Warm clear southerly wind

Mild wind S.W.

cooler wind S.W.

cooler mostly clear

Rather warm

Maximum and Minimum Temper

May	Max	Min.	
1	+ 48	+ 24	at 4 pm. warm, easterly winds
2	53	32	Rainy
3	47	33	Foggy am. Clear P.M. Wind S.E.
4	50	35	Cloudy S.E. winds Rain P.M.
5	46	35	Rainy wind E to northerly
6	41	31	^{W. Northw.} Rain turning to snow P.M. Colder
7	37	24	Snow squalls most of am. Wind northerly
8	41	26	Cloudy colder wind E to
9	42	31	light, east to
10	47	32	Cloudy warmer wind northw.
11	52	35	Northw. clear wind S.E. to N.
12	57	36	Clear slightly cooler W. East
13	61	38	Rather cool wind N. to N.E.
14	56	35	Clear northerly winds
15	51	36	Cloudy rather cool W. N. to E.
16	51	35	Warm Little wind.
17	56	38	Warm cool evening P.M. W. Easterly
18	62	39	Warm & clear all day W. Southerly
19	71	42	warm. Wind S.E. to West.
20	58	38	warm wind S.W. to West
21	69	44	Cooler wind northerly
22	56	34	cool northerly winds
23	58	41	cool northerly winds
24	56	42	cool wind northerly
25	61	35	cool wind northerly
26	47	30	cool northerly winds
27	51	30	cool northerly winds warmer P.M.
28	47	33	cool northerly winds
29	50	32	cool snow S.E. N. winds
30	45	33	cool clear S.E. N. winds
31	51	35	

Observations at Fort Simpson 1901.

June

1	53	42	Dull	E wind
2	60	44	Fine	S.E.
3	67	38	"	"
4	65	36	"	"
5	68	48	Dull	S.E.
6	66	37	Fine	W.W. ³
7	56	33	"	"
8	57	41	"	E
9	58	35	"	W.E.
10	57	42	Dull	S
11	62	40	Fine	S
12	66	47	"	S-E
13	68	49	"	S
14	79	62	"	"
15	60	47	Dull	W
16	60	43	Fine	E ³
17	55	39	Dull	S
18	47	33	"	"
19	61	44	Fine	S
20	66	49	"	W
21	69	52	Dull	W
22	62	50	"	W.W.
23	69	39	Fine	W.W.
24	69	46	Fine	S
25	74	52	"	S
26	75	55	Dull	S
27	69	49	Fine	W.W.
28	77	52	Dull	S-E
29	68	53	"	"
30	71	42	Fine	S



